The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. CVI. THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1891—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BLAINE ANSWERS ITALY.

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OUR TREATY WITH ITALY NOT VIOLATED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—[Special.]—Italian domestic politics may now rage. Marquis Rudini's friends and opponents, by the publication of Secretary Blaine's letter, will have a chance to judge of the "vigorous policy" inaugurated by the Marquis in dealing with the New Orleans episode. It is not unlikely that ex-Premier Crispi will be able to ridicule the Rudini Ministry out of office, for he will have the proof to show the failure of Rudini's policy. The United States refuses to be bluffed, and the Ministry can determine whether it wants to take overt action towards hostilities or whether it has profited by reflection and is now ready to have the diplomatic correspondence take its regular course. If it concludes that Minister Porter's presence is unwelcome at Rome and gives him his passports it will find the President and the Secretary of State less patient than heretofore and the situation will become interesting.

On this side of the water the greatest interest will be taken in the concluding paragraph of Secretary Blaine's letter. The various conditions necessary to enable the President to recommend to Congress an indemnity are set forth with such explicitness that even the Marquis Rudini will probably understand them. They are only such conditions as public sentiment would require to be established before Congress would be justified in providing an indemnity. The pointedness with which Secretary Blaine explains the steps that still must be taken to establish the fact that the treaty with Italy has been violated in any of its provisions is another feature of the correspondence, as is also the showing made of the rights which aliens have superior to those of the citizens of the United States in the remedies open to them for redress in the case of mob violence.

The Secretary gives a good deal of space to the outrage to the Spanish Consulate at New Orleans in 1851, because that has been extensively cited as a precedent and it was important that the exact circumstances should be understood. In a diplomatic sense the rebuke administered to Marquis Rudini is rather severe. His attempt to make out that the Administration of President Harrison had agreed to recognize the right of the Italian Government to indemnity is commented on with some sharpness by the Secretary of State, and after reading the present letter there can be no excuse for misunderstanding the position of the United States.

To show how a strained and artificial construction was sought by Marquis Rudini, Secretary Blaine quotes the text of the conventions made through Baron Fava. The whole correspondence cannot fail to increase the feeling that American interests are in competent hands and strengthen the support already given Secretary Blaine in the position he has taken.

BLAINE AND RUDINI CROSS SWORDS.

The Secretary of State Quotes Daniel Webster's Official Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—The following is the correspondence between Secretary Blaine and the Italian Government since the Secretary's note to Marquis Imperiali acknowledging notice of Baron Fava's departure:

ROYAL LEGATION OF ITALY, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1891.—Mr. Secretary of State: I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of the note which your Excellency did me the honor to address to me on the 1st inst. in reply to that whereby Baron Fava informed you of his departure on leave. I have laid the contents of your Excellency's aforesaid note before the Government of the King, and his Excellency the President of the Council, his Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs, has just directed me to address the following communication to you:

"The Government of the King of Italy has asked nothing beyond the prompt institution of judicial proceedings through the regular channels. It would have been absurd to claim the punishment of the guilty parties without the warrant of a regular judgment. The Italian Government now repeats the same demand. Not until the Federal Government shall have explicitly declared that the aforesaid proceedings shall be promptly begun can the diplomatic incident be considered as closed. Meanwhile his Majesty's Government takes note of the declaration whereby the Federal Government recognizes that an indemnity is due to the families of the victims in virtue of the treaty in force between the two countries."

I have, therefore, the honor to bring the foregoing to the knowledge of your Excellency, and I avail myself of this occasion to offer you, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my highest and most respectful consideration.

SIG. IMPERIALI.

To his Excellency, James G. Blaine, Secretary of State.

Secretary Blaine Replies.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Marquis Imperiali, Chargé d'Affaires, etc.—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated Thursday, April 2. It contains a second telegram from the Marquis Rudini, a part of which I here quote:

"The Government of the King of Italy has asked nothing beyond the prompt institution of judicial proceedings through the regular channels. It would have been absurd to claim the punishment of the guilty parties without the warrant of a regular judgment. The Italian Government now repeats the same demand. Not until the Federal Government shall have explicitly declared that the aforesaid proceedings shall be promptly begun can the diplomatic incident be considered as closed."

This Government certainly had no desire whatever to change the meaning of the Marquis Rudini's telegram of March 24. It was delivered at the State Department by Baron Fava in person, written in his own hand, and expressed in the English language. The following is the full text of the telegram:

"ROME, March 24.—Italian Minister, Washington: Our requests to the Federal Government are very simple. Some Italian subjects acquitted by the American magistrates have been murdered in prison while under the immediate protection of the authorities. *Our right, therefore, to demand and obtain the punishment of the murderers and an indemnity for the victims is unquestionable.* I wish to add that the public opinion in Italy is justly impatient, and if concrete provisions were not at once taken I should find myself in the painful necessity of showing openly our dissatisfaction by recalling the Minister of his Majesty from a country where he is unable to obtain justice. RUDINI."

The words *underscored* are precisely those which I quoted in my former note, and I am directed by the President to express the satisfaction of this Government with the very material qualification of the demand made by the Marquis Rudini on behalf of the Italian Government. You quote in your note another part of the Marquis Rudini's telegram of April 2 in these words:

"Meanwhile his Majesty's Government takes note of the declaration whereby the Federal Government recognizes that an indemnity is due to the families of the victims in virtue of the treaty in force between the two countries."

If the Marquis Rudini will carefully examine my note of April 1 he will discover that I did not recognize that an indemnity is due to the families of the victims in virtue of the treaty in force between the two countries." What I did say was in answer to Baron Fava's assertion that the United States Government refused to take this demand for indemnity into consideration. I quote my reply:

"The United States Government, so far from refusing, has distinctly recognized the principle of indemnity to those Italian subjects *who may have been wronged by a violation of the rights secured to them under the treaty with the United States concluded Feb. 26, 1871.*"

The Marquis Rudini may be assured that the United States would recompense every Italian subject who might "be wronged by a violation of a treaty" to which the faith of the United States is pledged. But this assurance leaves unsettled the important question whether the treaty has been violated. Upon this point the President, with sufficient facts placed before him, has taken full time for decision. He now directs that certain considerations in the general subject be submitted to the judgment of the Italian Government.

A Precedent of Great Value.

As a precedent of great value to the case under discussion, the President recalls the conclusion maintained by Mr. Webster in 1851, when he was Secretary of State under President Fillmore. In August of that year a mob in New Orleans demolished the building in which the office of the Spanish Consul was located, and at the same time attacks were made upon coffee houses and cigar shops kept by Spanish subjects. American citizens were involved in the losses, which, in the aggregate, were large. The supposed cause of the mob was the intelligence of the execution of fifty young Americans in Havana and the banishment to Spanish mines of nearly 200 citizens of the United States. The victims were all members of the abortive Lopez expedition. In consequence of these depredations of the mob upon the property of the Spanish Consul, as well as against the Spanish subjects, Don Calderon de la Farca, the Minister of Spain, demanded indemnification for all the losses, both official and personal.

Mr. Webster admitted that the Spanish Consul was entitled to indemnity and, assured the Spanish Minister that if the injured Consul, Mr. Labonde, "shall return to his post, or any other Consul for New Orleans shall be appointed by her Catholic Majesty's Government, the officers of this Government resident in that city will be instructed to receive and treat him with courtesy and with a National salute to the flag of his ship, if he shall arrive in a Spanish vessel, as a demonstration of respect such as may signify to him and to his Government the sense entertained by the Government of the United States of the gross injustice done to his predecessor by a lawless mob, as well as the indignity and insult offered by it to a foreign state with which the United States is and wishes ever to remain, on terms of the most respectful and pacific intercourse."

But when pressed by the Spanish Minister to afford indemnity to Spanish subjects injured by the mob in common with American citizens Mr. Webster declined to accede to the demands, and gave his reasons, as follows:

"This Government supposes that the rights of the Spanish Consul, a public officer residing here under the protection of the United States Government, are quite different from those of the Spanish subjects, who have come into the country to mingle with our own citizens, and here to pursue their private business and objects. The former may claim special indemnity; the latter are entitled to such protection as is afforded to our own citizens. While, therefore, the losses of individual, private Spanish subjects are greatly to be regretted, yet it is understood that many American citizens suffered equal losses from the same cause, and those private individuals, subjects of her Catholic Majesty, coming voluntarily to reside in the United States, have certainly no cause of complaint if they are protected by the same laws and the same administration of law as native-born citizens of this country. They have, in fact, some advantages over citizens of the State in which they happen to be, inasmuch as they are enabled, until they become citizens themselves, to prosecute for any injuries done to their persons or property in the courts of the United States or the State courts at their election."

It is proper, however, to add that two years after Mr. Webster wrote the foregoing note Congress, in recognition of certain magnanimous conduct on the part of the Queen of Spain in pardons bestowed upon Americans who had unjustifiably invaded the Island of Cuba, enacted a joint resolution approved by President Fillmore March 3, 1853, the last day of his term, indemnifying the Spanish Consul and other Spanish subjects for the losses sustained in the New Orleans mob of 1851. The considerations upon which this resolution was passed were held not to contravene the original position of Mr. Webster, shared also by President Fillmore.

Judicial Remedy of Foreigners.

The right to judicial remedy which Mr. Webster assured to the Spanish subjects is likewise assured to the Italian subjects. The right is specially guaranteed in the second section of the third article of the Constitution. And, as Mr. Webster points out, the resident alien has a privilege which is denied to the citizen. The widows and children of the citizens who lost their lives by mob violence may sue the leaders and members of the mob only in the courts of the State of Louisiana, while the widows and children of the Italian subjects who suffered death have the right to sue each member of the mob not only in the State Courts, but also before the Federal tribunals for the District of Louisiana.

Provision is made in the revised Civil Code of Louisiana for redress of such grievances as the widows and children of the victims of the mob may plead. I quote: "Art. 2314—Every act whatever of man that causes damage to another obliges him by whose fault it happened to repair it. The right of this action shall survive, in case of death, in favor of the minor children and widow of the deceased, or either of them, and in default of these in favor of the surviving father or mother, or either of them, for the space of one year from the death.

"Art. 2316—Every person is responsible for the damage he occasions, not merely by his act, but by his negligence, his imprudence, or his want of skill.

"Art. 2324—He who causes another person to do an unlawful act, or assists or encourages in the commission of it, is answerable in solido with that person for the damage caused by such act."

The Government of the United States would feel justified in resting on the argument and conclusion of Mr. Webster if the mob of March 14, 1891, did not in some of its characteristics differ from the mob of 1851. But it is due to entire candor, due to this Government, and due to the Government of Italy to point out certain differences of which the Government of the United States is honorably bound to take notice.

In the case of the mob of 1851 Mr. Webster asserts that "No personal injury was offered to anyone"; that "The police and other legal authorities did all that was possible to preserve the peace and arrest the rioters"; that "The mob acted in the heat of blood and not in pursuance of any predetermined plan or purpose of injury or insult"; that "The mob was composed of irresponsible persons, the names of none of whom are known to the Government of the United States, nor, so far as the Government is informed, to its officers pagent in New Orleans."

President Harrison's Prompt Action.

As promptly as possible after the lamentable occurrence at New Orleans, the President directed the Attorney-General to cause through his department a full inquiry to be made into all facts connected therewith and solicited his opinion whether any criminal proceedings would lie under the Federal laws in the Federal Courts against persons charged with the killing of Italian subjects. He has not yet received the official report. If it be found that a prosecution can be maintained under the statutes of the United States, the case will be presented to the next grand jury, according to the usual methods of criminal administration. But if it shall be found, as seems probable, that criminal proceedings can only be taken in the courts of Louisiana, the President can in this direction do no more than to urge upon the State officers the duty of promptly bringing the offenders to trial. This was done in his telegram to the Governor of Louisiana as early as the 15th of March. If it shall result that the case can be prosecuted only in the State courts of Louisiana, and the usual judicial investigation and procedure under the criminal law is not resorted to, it will then be the duty of the United States to consider whether some other form of redress may be asked.

It is understood that the State grand jury is now investigating the affair and while it is possible that the jury may fail to present indictments, the United States cannot assume that such will be the case.

Our Treaty with Italy.

The United States did not, by the treaty with Italy, become the insurer of the lives and property of Italian subjects resident within our territory. No Government is able, however high its civilization, however vigilant its police supervision, however severe its criminal code, and however prompt and inflexible its criminal administration, to secure its own citizens against violence promoted by individual malice or by sudden popular tumult. The foreign resident must be content in such cases to share the same redress that is offered by the law to the citizen, and has no just cause of

[Continued on fifth page.]

HARRISON AT ATLANTA.

GREETED BY BOOMING CANNON AND SHRIEKING WHISTLES.

The Morning Spent at Chattanooga, Where He Visits Lookout Mountain and Holds a Public Reception—Incidents of the Trip to Georgia—The President's Arrival at the Southern Chicago Made the Occasion for a Public Holiday—Reception to the Ladies at the Executive Mansion.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 15.—President Harrison and party arrived in this city from Chattanooga today over the Western and Atlanta road. There were many historical points along this route. These included the battlefields of Chickamauga, Tunnel Hill, Resaca, Dug Gap, Kenesaw, and Peach Tree Creek. Short stops were made at each of these places and the President shook hands with a large number of people. It was at Resaca that Gen. Harrison led the charge against the Confederate battery in which he lost nearly half his regiment. Marshal Ransdell, who accompanies the President on this trip, lost an arm in that engagement. He was a non-commissioned officer in the President's regiment. Among other places visited were Ringgold, Dalton, and Cartersville. At the latter place the President spoke as follows:

My Friends: I have had great pleasure today in passing over some parts of the old route that I took once before under very different and distressing circumstances, to find how easy it is, when we are all agreed, to travel between Chattanooga and Atlanta. I am glad to see the evidences of prosperity that abound through your country, and I wish you in all your relations every human good. [Cheers.]

Shortly after leaving Chattanooga the President was informed of the death of Mrs. Halford, the wife of his private secretary. He was shocked at the news, and immediately sent a telegram of condolence to Mr. Halford. In it he said that if he could follow the full desires of his heart he would turn back to Washington so as to be with him in his hour of sorrow, but he felt that he (Mr. Halford) would advise him to continue his trip in view of the preparations made for it and the great disappointment that would result from its abandonment. He had, therefore, decided to continue it according to plans already made.

Welcomed by Booming Cannon.

At Marietta the party was joined by a reception committee from Atlanta, consisting of Mayor Hemphill, ex-Gov. Bullock, Capt. John Milledge, Gen. R. Lewis, and M. Inman, Col. W. L. Calhoun, President of the Confederate Veterans' Association; Col. A. J. West of Gov. Northen's staff, and seventeen members of the City Council. They came from Atlanta in a special train composed of parlor-cars and a gondola or flat-car, on which was mounted a field battery in charge of members of the Atlanta artillery. The purpose of this cannon was made known as soon as the train started, for it then belched forth a welcome which it kept up every three minutes during the ensuing ten miles' run to Atlanta.

Amid the tumult caused by the concerted blowing of thousands of steam whistles the Presidential train entered Atlanta exactly on time, reaching the depot at half-past 3 o'clock. The depot is in the center of the city, and the Western and Atlantic road, by which the Presidential special came from Chattanooga, is lined on both sides almost its entire length inside the city limits by manufacturing establishments of various kinds.

Then the Whistles Got in Their Work.

As soon as the Presidential train reached the city limits the signal was given by the Exposition Cotton Mills, and one after another of the hundreds of mills along the line chimed in, and hundreds of railroad engines in the several railroad yards in the city joined the chorus. The car mounting one of the heavy guns of the Atlanta artillery ran in advance of the Presidential train, the cannon firing as the car rolled on, adding to the tremendous din by which the entire city was notified that the Presidential party had passed into the city limits.

President Harrison stood on the platform of the rear coach as the train rolled into the depot, bowing in acknowledgment to the welcome with which he was greeted. When the train stopped Gov. Northen, with a large delegation of citizens, advanced to receive the party. The Governor on being presented to the President said:

I am glad to welcome your Excellency to the State of Georgia. You will find among us a loyal and hospitable people, and in their name I welcome you to the State.

Replying, the President said it gave him great pleasure to visit the Empire State of the South. The Presidential party were then driven around the city. The day was beautiful, and after the drive, which consumed two or three hours, the party dined in their special train and went to the State Capitol at 7 o'clock, where the President was given a public reception. He stood in the rotunda of the Capitol, and for an hour or two streams of callers shook hands with the President. The Governor stood with the President, and men, women, and children, black and white, thronged the building during the time the reception lasted.

Reception at the Executive Mansion.

At the Executive Mansion at 9 o'clock the Presidential party saw the social side of Atlanta life. Here Mrs. Northen invited about 100 of Atlanta's leading society ladies to assist her in the reception to the ladies of the party. The drawing-rooms of the mansion were beautifully decorated with palms and flowers, and the occasion was in every way a brilliant one.

Assisting the Governor in receiving were the local members of the Governor's staff of Lieutenant-Colonels, a committee from the Confederate Veterans' Association, a committee from the Grand Army of the Republic post here, and a number of well-known citizens. The reception was a delightful affair.

On his way from the Capitol to the mansion the President stopped at the night school, where he made a short speech to the boys. After the reception the Presidential party went to a hotel, where they will spend the night. At 9 o'clock tomorrow morning they will leave for Birmingham.

An accident occurred at the time of the President's arrival in this city that might have resulted in injury to the President and Mrs. Harrison had it happened a few minutes sooner. It resulted from the military salute fired in honor of the President. The cannon used for this service was mounted on a flat-car at a siding near the track over which the Presidential car ran. In order to give emphasis to their work the soldiers having charge of the cannon discharged it just as the President's train was passing on an adjoining track.

Shattered by Enthusiasm.

The concussion was tremendous and shattered three thick plate-glass window-panes in the dining-car Coronado, immediately next to the seats assigned to the special use of the President and Mrs. Harrison. Luckily these were unoccupied at the time. A colored waiter who was standing in the aisle of the car was thrown down by the explosion. He was, however, more frightened than hurt. The Presidential party were at the other end of the train at the time and knew nothing of the accident until informed of it afterward.

It was half-past 8 o'clock this morning when the Presidential train reached Chattanooga. Fully 3,000 persons were present at the depot. A salute of thirteen guns was fired as the President descended from the steps of the train in the Union Depot, one of the largest in the South. The heavy pillars of the depot were draped with the National colors, and woven in evergreens above the main exit to the street were the words: "Welcome to President Harrison." Electric cars completely covered with flags and bunting awaited the party a half-block from the Carter street entrance of the depot, and from the depot arch to the cars two lines of policemen were drawn up in full uniform. The party was joined here by Mr. and Mrs. Carter Harrison, the President's brother and sister-in-law from Nashville.

On Lookout Mountain.

The train had been announced to arrive at 8 o'clock sharp, but on account of breakfasting at Sherman Heights, a suburb five miles from the city, it was delayed thirty minutes. The streets of the city were crowded, surrounding towns liberally contributing to the throng. The gayly decorated electric cars, three in number, rapidly conveyed the party to the incline at the foot of historic Lookout Mountain. The party remained a few minutes on Lookout Mountain, when the cars were again boarded and the party returned to the city, where carriages were waiting and the party were driven through the principal streets. With few exceptions the business houses along the line of the President's route were handsomely decorated, flags and bunting floating from every window. The public schools had been given a holiday, and drawn up in line upon McCallie avenue, the main residence street, were thousands of school children waving with flags a welcome.

The stand from which the President spoke and where he held a general reception was profusely and tastefully decorated. The roof was hung with the Stars and Stripes and every bit of the timber covered with the National colors. President Harrison was introduced by the Hon. H. Clay Evans and was greeted with deafening cheers. He said:

My Fellow-Citizens: I have greatly enjoyed the opportunity of seeing Chattanooga again. I saw it last as the camp of a great army. Its only industries were military, its stores were munitions of war, its pleasant hilltops were torn with rifle-pits, its civic population the attendants of an army campaign.

I see it today a great city, a prosperous city. Today I see these hilltops, then bristling with guns, crowned with happy homes. I see these streets, through which the worn veterans of many campaigns then marched, made glad with the presence of happy children. Everything is changed. The wand of an enchanter has touched these hills; and old Lookout, that frowned over the valley from which the plow had been withdrawn, now looks upon the peaceful industries of country life. All things are changed, except that the flag that then floated over Chattanooga floats here still. [Cheers.] It has passed from the hands of the veterans who bore it to victory in battle into the hands of the children, who lift it as an emblem of peace. [Cheers.] Then Chattanooga was war's gateway to the South; now it is the gateway to peace, commerce, and prosperity. [Cheers.]

The Conquests of Peace.

There have been two conquests; one with arms, the other with the gentle influence of peace, and the last is greater than the first. [Cheers.] The first is only great as it made way for that which followed; and now, one again again in our devotion to the Constitution and the laws, one again in the determination that the question of the severance of the Federal relations of these States shall never again be raised, we have started together upon a career of prosperity and development that has as yet given only the signs of what is to come. I congratulate Tennessee, congratulate this prosperous city. I congratulate all those who through this gateway give and receive the interchanges of friendly commerce that there is being wrought throughout our country a unification by commerce, a unification by similarity of institutions and habits that shall in time erase every vestige of difference, and shall make us not only in contemplation of the law but in heart and sympathy one people. [Cheers.]

I thank you for your cordial greeting today, and hope for the development of the industries of our country and for the settling of our institutions upon the firm base of a respect for the laws. In this glad springtime, while the gardens are full of blossoms and the fields give the promise of another harvest and your homes are full of happy children, let us thank God for what he has wrought for us as a people, and each in our place resolutely maintain the great idea upon which everything is builded—the rule of the majority constitutionally expressed and the absolute equality of all men before the law. [Cheers.]

Mr. Harrison was followed by Secretaries Wanamaker and Proctor. A reception upon the stand followed, a mass of people passing hurriedly torward to shake hands with Mr. Harrison.

At the station, prior to the President's departure, the crowd surrounded the observation platform, and men, women, and children were lifted from their feet by the surging mass. The President remained on the platform, shaking hands with all who were lifted, and among them were many women. As the train pulled out for Atlanta a shower of flowers thrown from the crowd fell over the head and shoulders of the President.

ITALIANS TAKE THE AGGRESSIVE.

Striking Foreigners in Pennsylvania Throw an American Into the River.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., April 15.—About 100 Italians who struck work on the Pennsylvania company's lines at Lawrence Junction raided a lot of Americans today who had taken their places. The Americans fled and their foreman was seized and thrown into the Mahoning River, barely escaping with his life. The foreigners threaten trouble if the company puts the men to work tomorrow, as is intended.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., April 15.—The many breaks in the ranks of the strikers is having a most disheartening effect on the men. Officials report a steady run of applications for work, and coke shipments, though small, are growing. The Frick company shipped 100 cars of coke today and the McClure company nineteen. Notwithstanding this there are certainly 14,000 strikers idle in the region. The officers of the Frick company are greatly worried tonight at the report that the Tenth Regiment will be withdrawn Saturday or Monday. They predict certain trouble if the militia leaves.

TROUBLES OF THE DICKINSON SISTERS.

Anna Declares It's War to the Knife Hereafter Between Her and Susan.

NEW YORK, April 15.—[Special.]—Anna Dickinson came to the city today from Orange County, where she is stopping with Dr. Seward. Miss Dickinson said: "Mr. Hummel has not heard from West Pittston yet whether my sister will give up my papers and clothes in answer to a simple request, or whether we will have to obtain forcible possession of them. Until these papers are in my possession I cannot say exactly what my plans are, except that it will be war to the knife between the Dickinson sisters. I will expose the deep and diabolical plot in all its baseness, which, but for the interference of Providence, would have consigned me to a living tomb.

"Why did she wish me locked up? Why, because my health was bad and she thought that my days for making money were over. She wished to get rid of me—send me to a bone yard, as they do with the truck horses that have pulled their last heavy load."

SPOILS A CHICAGO SENSATION.

Officers of the Manhattan Bank, New York, Say They Have No Phillips Fund.

NEW YORK, April 15.—[Special.]—A Chicago dispatch was printed here today to the effect that Mrs. Sidney Hendricks of that city had fallen heir to the estate of Samuel Phillips, her uncle, who died in 1834, leaving cash in the "Manhattan Bank of New York" now amounting with interest to $5,000,000. The story says that heirs who have long been trying to obtain possession of this fund have recently been enabled to complete the chain of evidence through the exhumation of a family Bible found in a grave at Easton, Mass. On inquiry at the bank of the Manhattan company a reporter was informed by the Vice-President of the bank that the dispatch was untrue so far as that institution was concerned. Although the Manhattan company bank was chartered in 1799, no such person as Phillips ever had in the bank a deposit of such magnitude. No fund of that amount is lying in the bank awaiting an undiscovered heir.

HOTBEDS OF DISEASE.

WEST SIDE ALLEYS FILLED WITH THE GERMS OF A PESTILENCE.

Criminal Neglect of the Public Health in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards—Shocking Filth and Rotting Refuse Encountered at Every Turn—Where Are the Scavengers?—Death Is King and Sickness Never More Prevalent—Silent Reproof of the Cregier Government.

The Cregier Administration is dead, but the evil it has done lives after it. It has left on the West Side enough breeding places of pestilence to give birth to the worst spring and summer epidemic the city has ever known. A more fitting monument to its inefficiency could not be raised than the death-rate Chicago will show as soon as the warm weather comes to arouse the germs.

The Health Department, which has charge of the general sanitary condition of the city, is managed by Dr. Wickersham, who has been a conscientious and economical superintendent. The doctor secured an appropriation of $459,560 for the entire department, $335,000 of which was set aside for day scavenger work, maintaining the First Ward plant, and removing dead animals. The remainder was directed to be used for the payment of salaries and the expenses of scavenger inspection, tenement and factory inspection, etc. Three hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars may be too small a sum upon which to conduct an efficient scavenger service for thirty-four wards and over a million inhabitants, but $124,560 is altogether too much for the class of work done in the inspection departments. Take one example. There are thirty-four factory and tenement inspectors, who are paid $1,000 a year. Dr. Wickersham's idea is that these should be skilled workmen, plumbers and gas-fitters, who could intelligently perform the labors for which they are paid. With such men, properly controlled, the city could be inspected with a force of less than half that number, and the sum saved—between $15,000 and $20,000—might be devoted to the scavenger fund, and add a team to the force of every one of the worst wards. But Dr. Wickersham has no control over his department. It is in the hands of Mayor Cregier, who has insisted upon spending $34,000 yearly for the support of politicians who might reasonably be supposed to be connected with the Internal Revenue Department from the class of work they do.

Pestilential Odors on the West Side.

A TRIBUNE reporter set out yesterday to investigate the sanitary situation. Repeated complaints have been received of the disease-breeding state of the alleys on the West Side, and the Commissioner did not deny that there was much cause for grumbling. He laid the blame on the people themselves who threw refuse into the alleys and to the appropriation, which, he said, was so small that contractors had thrown up their contracts and left the work on the hands of the city. The business part of the First Ward was found to be well cared for, considering the bad weather of the last few weeks. But on the West Side a different condition presents itself.

The Eighteenth Ward is largely built up of factories and the homes of poor people. Passengers on the Madison street cars frequently complain of the offensive stenches that assail them when they turn the corner of Jefferson street. The stenches arise from the alley running north from Madison street, between Jefferson and Desplaines. The passage is full of mud after the recent rains but mixed in with the dirt is a horrible dope of decaying vegetables and other filth from the cheap restaurants, hotels, and lodging-houses of the neighborhood. The garbage-boxes overflow and teams moving in and out churn up the mess until it becomes offensive to the eye and nose and disastrous to the appetite. The thirteen scavenger teams supposed to be working in the Eighteenth Ward must have skipped this alley and the one which runs south of Madison street from Canal and becomes blind a few yards west of Desplaines. The worst part of this alley is in plain view of persons passing on Desplaines street, and hints of its presence reach the passer-by on Madison street, even if he has catarrh. It lies just back of Ald.-elect John J. Brennan's saloon. For 100 feet the alley is paved with garbage, and the longer it remains the worse it becomes.

The alley running south from Monroe street just east of Jefferson is in shocking condition, but worse by far than this is the one that cuts through Jackson street between Jefferson and Desplaines. Both these roads are a menace to the health of the neighborhood.

Filth, Disease, and Death.

The Eighteenth Ward is a snowbank for cleanliness and a bouquet for aroma beside the Nineteenth. The lower end of that ward, east of Jefferson street, is thickly peopled with emigrants from Poland, Italy, and Bohemia. At best, if the alleys were swept and perfumed every hour the neighborhood would be foul and unsightly. The spot is almost beyond description. There is sickness everywhere. Wan women and babies are seen peering from the dirty windows of the tenements. The doctors' buggies splash through the muddy streets, hour in and hour out. Haggard women are in line waiting to be served at the drug store.

"They are dying fast enough now," said a policeman who travels in this ward, "but when warm weather comes they'll go like flies. I never saw so much sickness."

The whole lower end of the ward is vile with the unspeakable filth of the neighborhood, piled high, soaked with rain, and rotten after the recent sunshiny days. It is not too much to say that an epidemic starting at this moment in the neighborhood would go like a fire through the ward. Sickness and death are to be met at every hand. Everywhere one is overpowered by the odors of decaying garbage. One hole in the middle of Sebor street was found filled with the cast-off matter of weeks. On Clinton street a big garbage box has overflowed and the wheels of passing wagons have scattered its contents for blocks. One alley south of Forquer street contains at least twenty full boxes of garbage and manure and more than was in the boxes was spread through the alley and mixed with its mud. Another horrible-looking alley crosses Twelfth street west of Canal. Its condition is no worse than that of another north of Twelfth street running at right angles to the first. Both of these are choked with unemptied garbage-boxes and the same scattering of decayed matter on every hand that was noticed elsewhere prevails.

Breeding-Place for a Pestilence.

At the corner of Jefferson and Canal streets the reporter ran across Dr. M. Meyerovitz, who dispenses for the neighborhood.

"I never knew the health of the neighborhood to be so bad," he said. "An epidemic would take every tenth man from the lower end of this ward. Everybody is sick, and the doctors have been kept constantly on the run on typhoid, scarlet-fever, and diphtheria calls. The bad condition of the streets and alleys and the foulness of the drinking water are at the root of all these diseases. Something must be done or the summer will bring a frightful scourge."

The mortality among children is said to be especially alarming.

A correspondent who resides on Harrison street a little west of Western avenue writes that THE TRIBUNE'S "sample alley" is only one in hundreds in a similar condition on the West Side. He says that in his row of flats the alley the entire length is a mass of filth and corruption. Manure, dead cats and dogs are there, and every imaginable kind of refuse. No scavenger or garbage-wagon has visited the locality within three months.

AFFAIRS AT GREYTOWN IN GOOD SHAPE.

Warner Miller Pleased with His Inspection of the Nicaragua Canal Works.

NEW YORK, April 15.—[Special.]—In a letter recently received at the office of the Nicaragua Canal Construction company from Mr. Warner Miller, the President, he gives the result of his first inspection of the canal works at Greytown, as follows:

Yesterday I made a trip around the harbor to the various camps. I have been pleased beyond expectation with the condition of affairs. The location of the company's headquarters and the hospital on the sea beach is everything that can be desired. The climate is not at all oppressive, thet temperature never going above 82°, and a most refreshing sea breeze is constantly coming in. All of our party have been delighted with everything so far.

My visit to the works shows that we have a most excellent set of men here. All of our dredges are in a far better condition than I had expected to find them and are doing very remarkable work on the canal and on the bar. The latter is in a satisfactory condition, there being not less than fourteen feet of water over it. As soon as we get a smooth sea it will be possible to send a dredge to the outer bar and to secure a uniform depth throughout. We cannot, however, expect to greatly increase this depth and to maintain it until we have the material to extend the pier 1,000 feet further, and of course this cannot be done until the railroad is extended about two miles to the rock quarry and we are able to bring ballast from there.

All the different works are in a good state of preservation, are well maintained, and all of our floating plant is being properly cared for. My present expectation is to remain here two or three days and then to go into the interior. A portion of our party will go over to the "divide," and, following the canal line throughout to Ochoa, they will meet the balance of the party coming up the San Juan River by boat. From there we shall proceed at once to the Capital, Managua, and thence to Rivas and over the canal line between the lake and the Pacific to Brito. Some of the party will return by way of Panama and some by way of Greytown, thence home from this point.

The gunboat Petrel, which had been lying here at anchor for some days, proceeded to the scene of the wreck of the Aguan within a few moments after the receipt of intelligence of our location. It arrived at Roncador Reef Wednesday, but as we had previously left that point on the Carazo it immediately returned to Greytown. The health of our party is perfect, and that of our engineers and laborers is also everything that could be desired. There are only five men in the hospital.

General Manager Davis stated that it was expected Mr. Miller would arrive at Managua about the 16th inst. and that his return to the United States would be in the early part of May.

ST. LOUIS' M'ALLISTER SHORT $35,000.

Page McPherson's Affairs Assuming a Serious Shape—A Woman in the Case.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 15.—[Special.]—The affairs of Page McPherson, the missing society leader and broker, begin to assume a decidedly more serious shape, and today's developments were not of a character to allay the growing fears of the young man's friends. It was supposed at first that McPherson had simply lost large sums of money by speculations in wheat, and that he left St. Louis because he was unable to meet his obligations. Then it appeared that he had employed the funds of the Mining Exchange intrusted to his care as Treasurer. And it now seems that he made away with the securities placed in his hands. The directors of the Mining Exchange were to have met today, and McPherson fled to avoid the exposure that would have been inevitable.

J. W. Gormley, an accountant, was sent down here at once by W. G. McCormick & Co. of Chicago and this morning began an examination of the books of McPherson, Switzer & Co., the firm which represented McCormick & Co. in St. Louis. It was stated yesterday by a friend of McPherson that the total liabilities of the unfortunate man would certainly reach $35,000 and would probably go considerably higher. This was not simply an indebtedness incurred while dealing in wheat, but represented collaterals deposited with McPherson, Switzer & Co. by customers to secure deals, and also bonds and stocks left with the firm to be sold. All of these securities have vanished from the safe and the presumption is that McPherson must have hypothecated them to raise funds.

McPherson was seen by several parties Saturday and it is now believed that he is still in St. Louis in hiding somewhere until the affair is settled. An interesting rumor that gained ground today was to the effect that McPherson's downfall was caused by a woman, and this new phase is now being investigated.

DISCOVERED THE CAUSE OF THE GRIP.

Dr. Baker of Michigan Says It's Due to an Excess of Ozone with North Winds.

LANSING, Mich., April 15.—[Special.]—Dr. Henry B. Baker, ex-President of the American Health Association, and widely known among scientists, informed his colleagues of the Michigan Board of Health today that he had discovered the cause of the grip. He stated that the germs of influenza are generally at all times present, but there must be certain coincident meteorological conditions to irritate the throat and air passages sufficiently to let the germ gain an entrance to the body. These meteorological conditions in this instance were the excessive prevalence of north and northeast winds and the excessive amount of ozone during the last three months.

SUIT UNDER THE EIGHT-HOUR STATUTE.

An Employe of the Big Four System Makes a Novel Plea.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 15.—[Special.]—William L. Smith, an employé of the Big Four system, brought suit today against the company in the Superior Court under the Eight-Hour statute. He alleges that he worked twelve hours every day, and brings suit against the road to recover wages for the extra half day worked for 662 days, at the rate of $1.45 per day. The case will no doubt go to the Supreme Court for final adjudication.

AVOIDED AN IMMIGRATION TAX.

Nearly Five Hundred Immigrants Land at Halifax, N. S., to Escape Examination.

PORTLAND, Me., April 15.—The steamer Oregon, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, had fifteen passengers only, having landed nearly 500 immigrants at Halifax, most of them coming into the United States by rail. They disembarked at Halifax, to avoid the new immigration law, which makes necessary an examination on landing and a capita tax of 50 cents.

Indiana Operators Will Fight the Miners.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 15.—[Special.]—The Indiana bituminous coal operators were in session here all day and until late last night. They decided to resist the eight-hour day movement announced for May 1 and to refuse to pay for mining before the coal is screened. It was also decided that the wage schedule for the year beginning May 1 should be on the basis prior to this year, that is 5 cents less for the summer months than for winter, and that the rate should be 15 cents a ton less than paid for block coal.

Civil-Service Reform in the Navy-Yards.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—Secretary Tracy issued an order today in furtherance of his new scheme of civil-service reform in navy-yards. He declares all positions of foremen and master-mechanics in the New York yard vacant after June 1, and convenes a board of naval officers there May 1, to hold an examination of all applicants for the vacated places. The examination will be practical in character, referring exclusively to the requisites of the positions to be filled.

Why There Was No Duel.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 15.—Some days ago Dave Barr, a well-known saloonkeeper of this place, challenged a rival named Dorsey to fight a duel. The latter promptly accepted, but on the way to the West Virginia State line Barr conveniently fell into the river and was nearly drowned, thus preventing the duel. Today Barr, in the presence of his wife and mother, blew his brains out with the dueling pistol he intended for Dorsey. He had been drinking hard and quarreling frequently of late.

Completed the Boycott of the Alton.

NEW YORK, April 15.—[Special.]—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Lehigh Valley roads issued the boycotting orders against the Chicago and Alton road today. So far as the trunk lines are concerned the boycott is now complete. The sympathy for

GAINS FOR WASHBURNE.

RESULTS IN THE OFFICIAL CANVASS BY THE ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

On the Whole Number of Wards So Far Counted the Republican Has Gained 104 Votes More than Cregier as Compared with the Figures Given in "The Tribune"—A Number of Precincts Passed for Revision—Some Irregularities Discovered.

Washburne's net gain over Cregier yesterday was 105 votes comparing the official figures with THE TRIBUNE'S revised police returns, which gave Washburne a plurality of 436.

Up to yesterday morning Cregier had a net gain of one vote over Washburne. Yesterday's canvass changes the situation, giving Washburne a gain of 104 votes on the entire count to date. If there is no change in the other wards this would give Washburne a plurality of 540.

In yesterday's canvass the changes over the police returns were:

	LOSSES.		GAINS.	
Ward.	Washburne.	Cregier.	Washburne.	Cregier.
14	..	2	5	..
15	..	9	..	94
16	5	..	..	56
17	2	..	..	1
18	..	..	30	2
19	..	33	18	..
20	..	..	..	..
21	1	..	..	..
Totals	8	44	53	153

The Canvassing Board worked rapidly yesterday, and canvassed the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Wards. The total vote on Mayor and Treasurer so far as canvassed is as follows:

MAYOR.				
Washburne, Rep.	Cregier, Dem.	Harrison, C. Dem.	Washburn, Cit.	Morgan, Soc.
30,901	30,974	31,625	14,094	1,638
TREASURER.				
Tiedemann, Rep.	Kiolbassa, Dem.	Nettelhorst, C. Dem.	Leslie, Cit.	Morgan, Soc.
29,370	33,692	30,310	13,585	1,588

The usual number of precincts were recorded subject to revision, and the usual irregularities occurred. Yesterday's greatest gain as well as Cregier's was in the Second Precinct of the Fifteenth Ward. The police returns gave Washburne 51 votes, and Cregier 96. The police returns in the now famous Twentieth Precinct gave Cregier 126 votes, while he only received 126. He gained in the other precincts sufficiently to reduce the loss in this one to 23. Mr. Cregier lost quite heavily yesterday over the figures in the hands of Mr. Asay and Mr. O'Brien.

Vote by Precincts.

Following is the vote on Mayor and Treasurer by precincts canvassed yesterday:

FOURTEENTH WARD.

MAYOR.				
Precincts.	Washburne, Rep.	Cregier, Dem.	Harrison, C. Dem.	Washburn, Cit.	Morgan, Soc.
1	119	60	145	20	13
2	172	176	176	16	16
3	146	46	109	83	7
4	92	43	87	59	7
5	107	61	154	72	21
6	136	73	141	36	29
7	163	73	188	47	20
8	101	33	98	41	5
9	104	43	89	34	18
10	102	50	100	39	10
11	132	50	120	53	13
12	133	71	110	126	13
13	36	33	53	33	11
Total	1,643	714	1,551	677	181

TREASURER.				
Precincts.	Tiedemann, Rep.	Kiolbassa, Dem.	Nettelhorst, C. Dem.	Leslie, Cit.	Vahltelsch, Soc.
1	79	62	184	18	13
2	147	58	223	17	17
3	147	61	115	14	6
4	88	48	51	64	6
5	101	102	135	61	16
6	193	96	199	29	30
7	113	75	213	39	23
8	74	47	113	33	6
9	74	47	118	30	19
10	51	48	139	32	11
11	155	47	127	49	8
12	144	77	104	123	11
13	38	38	47	33	3
Total	1,381	781	1,810	613	177

FIFTEENTH WARD.

MAYOR.				
Precincts.	Washburne, Rep.	Cregier, Dem.	Harrison, C. Dem.	Washburn, Cit.	Morgan, Soc.
1	74	197	76	17	1
2	143	259	149	32	8
3	113	213	144	36	7
4	86	59	135	37	7
5	91	38	136	34	7
6	105	40	146	101	21
7	87	20	97	98	3
8	86	50	93	112	6
9	99	46	95	95	13
10	73	61	87	64	17
11	123	35	117	72	13
12	58	72	104	42	13
13	59	17	70	44	4
14	81	19	85	73	4
Total	1,380	1,025	1,672	880	131

TREASURER.				
Precincts.	Tiedemann, Rep.	Kiolbassa, Dem.	Nettelhorst, C. Dem.	Leslie, Cit.	Vahltelsch, Soc.
1	55	220	63	18	1
2	110	239	116	28	7
3	95	246	133	32	4
4	80	65	137	35	5
5	79	42	141	55	8
6	99	47	143	100	24
7	68	38	89	95	2
8	102	50	89	103	12
9	109	50	85	91	11
10	71	60	91	61	18
11	129	49	106	70	12
12	59	190	123	46	3
13	61	15	70	46	3
14	84	20	86	66	5
Total	1,305	1,311	1,476	844	133

SIXTEENTH WARD.

MAYOR.				
Precincts.	Washburne, Rep.	Cregier, Dem.	Harrison, C. Dem.	Washburn, Cit.	Morgan, Soc.
1	59	58	156	63	5
2	70	19	76	123	5
3	116	37	95	55	6
4	102	80	118	24	7
5	114	35	172	30	12
6	87	75	181	15	31
7	86	83	68	18	5
8	79	101	193	22	24
9	97	156	116	3	4
10	41	257	57	41	1
11	33	263	72	69	6
12	28	334	61	7	4
13	120	28	95	63	4
14	21	366	39	1	..
15	11	363	24	1	..
16	45	101	124	17	1
17	75	23	43	91	3
Total	1,193	2,456	1,673	537	116

TREASURER.				
Precincts.	Tiedemann, Rep.	Kiolbassa, Dem.	Nettelhorst, C. Dem.	Leslie, Cit.	Vahltelsch, Soc.
1	106	58	154	57	6
2	79	21	67	122	1
3	207	40	99	55	8
4	91	96	114	52	6
5	101	47	172	19	12
6	73	102	165	14	35
7	66	106	84	17	5
8	73	47	118	30	19
9	30	215	83	3	6
10	13	305	20	3	1
11	40	299	47	9	6
12	17	427	25	9	1
13	97	29	123	56	5
14	15	401	10	1	..
15	5	423	6	4	1
16	47	133	93	14	6
17	33	23	37	89	3
Total	1,639	2,578	1,432	513	126

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

MAYOR.				
Precincts.	Washburne, Rep.	Cregier, Dem.	Harrison, C. Dem.	Washburn, Cit.	Morgan, Soc.
1	53	74	125	14	4
2	54	108	143	21	4
3	113	47	111	5	4
4	75	135	101	52	2
5	113	90	109	29	2
6	33	52	86	33	2
7	44	108	116	20	4
8	50	53	115	9	4
9	49	60	98	34	4
10	71	80	136	25	5
11	98	46	76	87	2
12	23	112	51	1	1
Total	902	968	1,249	379	38

TREASURER.				
Precincts.	Tiedemann, Rep.	Kiolbassa, Dem.	Nettelhorst, C. Dem.	Leslie, Cit.	Vahltelsch, Soc.
1	53	87	113	17	4
2	50	106	136	24	3
3	34	53	95	10	4
4	74	126	98	52	2
5	110	104	119	71	4
6	43	66	68	32	2
7	51	109	115	17	8
8	56	57	84	29	4
9	66	69	91	15	1
10	68	105	116	34	5
11	100	47	75	33	1
12	13	184	16	..	3
Total	695	1,105	1,107	374	40

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

MAYOR.				
Precincts.	Washburne, Rep.	Cregier, Dem.	Harrison, C. Dem.	Washburn, Cit.	Morgan, Soc.
1	4	39	51	9	2
2	50	37	93	11	..
3	35	60	83	16	..
4	38	64	104	10	2
5	23	75	64	15	2
6	38	83	68	18	5
7	39	101	193	22	24
8	37	156	116	3	4
9	39	139	104	7	1

JOHN K. FISH IS MISSING.

HIS DISAPPEARANCE THE POSSIBLE RESULT OF AN ATTACK OF THE GRIP.

Family and Friends Unable to Discover a Clew to His Whereabouts—Reception to Members and Friends of the Society of Artists—Manufacturers of Window-Glass Decide on an Advance in Price—Other Local News.

John K. Fish, son of General Solicitor John T. Fish of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, has not been seen by his friends since Friday. The day mentioned Fish came downtown with his roommate, J. E. Ferguson. The young men separated at Monroe and Clark streets, Fish saying that he intended going to his father's office in the Rand-McNally Building. That was the last seen of him by his friends. As he failed to return to his rooms Friday night Ferguson made inquiry of Gen. Fish and discovered that the latter had not seen his son.

The Police Department was notified and the telegraph wires used to trace the missing man. All efforts to locate him have proved unavailing. Mrs. Fish, the mother of the young man, returned yesterday from Milwaukee where she went in an endeavor to find him. Messages were received from a brother at Boston and another at Racine yesterday saying that they had heard nothing of their relative. The young man had been suffering from the grip, and for several days before his disappearance had been in depressed spirits. He filled a prominent position with the Fish ice plant.

It is said that the date of Fish's marriage with a young woman of Milwaukee had been fixed for the near future. A circular setting forth the principal facts of the disappearance has been issued. Fish is 21 years old, 6 feet in height, fair complexion with black hair and dark eyes, and weighs about 160 pounds.

Mr. Fish Sr. was completely prostrated last night and declined to see any one. He sent word to a TRIBUNE reporter who called at his house, however, that he knew no more of the disappearance of his son than is contained in the foregoing account. He had heard nothing from him and had no clew to his whereabouts.

SOCIETY OF ARTISTS' RECEPTION.

Members and Friends Listen to a Pleasant Program—Other Social Events.

The Chicago Society of Artists gave a reception to its members and their friends last evening at the rooms of the society in the Athenæum Building. A pleasant feature of the evening was the following entertaining program given through the courtesy of Mrs. Anna Cowell-Hobkirk by members of the American Conservatory of Music:

1. Piano, Polonaise in E b, Op. 23..... ....Chopin
Florence Castle.
2. Aria from "Herodiade"..... .....Massenet
E. A. Emery.
3. Reading from ..... "School for Scandal"
Clara Eliel and C. H. Fielding.
4. Air de Ballet..... .....Moszoski
Florence Castle.
5. Roberto, O tu che adoro..... .....Meyerbeer
Marcia Eddy.
Reading..... ..... "The Relief of Lucknow"
Clara Eliel.

Miss Eddy's aria from Roberto il Diavolo was sung in a pleasing, well-trained voice, and was much praised, as was also the scene from the "School for Scandal" by Miss Eliel and Mr. Fielding. Refreshments were served during a short intermission in the program. There were present:

Misses—	Dean.	Delorme.
Dyer,	C. E. Boulwood,	H. H. Zearing,
Messrs.—	H. E. Butler,	F. Baumgras,
J. A. Pope,	Jurgeson,	F. Blandow,
Piratzki,	Fraudel,	Clausman,
Chantalle,	J. L. Wallace,	H. Vincent,
D. G. Phumster,	Hamilton,	J. Gaden,
A. Bean,	H. Vincent,	L. G. Parker.
Meigard,	J. S. Parne,	
J. Vanderpoel,	E. G. Unitt,	
J. S. Stewart.		

Miss Maude Estelle Barber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Barber, was married this evening to William Pratt Sisson, at No. 587 Jackson boulevard, the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. H. Saunders. The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas performed the ceremony. The bride wore a gown of white satin rhadame and mousseline de soie. The bridesmaid, Miss Ethel R. Saunders, a cousin of the bride, was attired in yellow India silk and embroidered mousseline de soie. L. Harry Sherwin was best man. The parlors and supper room were decorated with palms and there was a profusion of yellow and white roses. After the wedding a reception was held and about fifty guests, relatives and young friends, attended. Mr. and Mrs. Sisson took a late train for a ten days' trip in the East. They will be at home to their friends May 26 and 27 at No. 234 Bowen avenue.

Last night the members of the Drexel Club gave their regular weekly entertainment at the club-house, No. 3238 Ellis avenue. The program of the evening included recitations and vocal and instrumental music.

WINDOW-GLASS GOES UP.

Manufacturers Decide to Increase the Price 10 to 15 Per Cent.

The price of window-glass is going up. At a meeting of the window-glass manufacturers of Pittsburg and the West held at the Auditorium yesterday it was decided to fix the price at 80, and 10 per cent off the list price.

This is to go into effect immediately, and is a rise of from 10 to 15 per cent over the present prices. The meeting was attended by forty-three manufacturers, and each one signed an agreement not to sell below the prices fixed upon. The cause for calling the general meeting was the collapse of the American Window-Glass company, which was organized about four months ago at the Auditorium. The company was the nature of a trust, and had a short and inglorious career. As a result the price of glass went lower than ever, and the trade became greatly demoralized.

Among the manufacturers present yesterday were: J. F. Hart, Muncie, Ind.; J. A. Chambers, William Loeffler, C. O. Smith, D. C. Cunningham, C. Johnson, C. O. Campbell, James Scully, Daniel McKee, George Wainhoff, all of Pittsburg; T. D. Catlin, Ottawa; O. E. Frazer, Chicago; Steve Hart, Marion, Ind.; A. Baker, John Baker, Findlay, O.; W. D. Keyes, New Albany; Forbes Holton, Anderson, Ind., C. H. Over, Muncie, Ind.; Col. A. L. Conger, Akron; E. Heagorty, Hartford, Ind.; A. Vogtly, Villasere, Ind.; A. Johnson, North Baltimore, O.

Mr. Hart presided and Mr. Loeffler acted as secretary. An effort was made to put new life into the corpse of the American Window-Glass company, but a majority of the members had had enough of trusts. The cause for the failure of the company was the fact that several of the large manufacturers at the last moment failed to come in, fearing that it was against the law. A great portion of the day was taken up with listening to the reports of building operations throughout the country and the reports of stocks on hand. The latter showed that there would be a dearth of window-glass this fall.

After much discussion the price was fixed as above, and all present signed the agreement not to sell below it.

The question of the wages of glass-blowers and workers came up, and a committee was appointed to confer with a committee appointed by the Glass-workers' Union. It seems that the wages of the glass-blowers in the East are at least 10 per cent lower than the Western wages. The committee was instructed to insist on an equalization of wages throughout the country. It was not stipulated whether the Eastern wages should be raised to meet the Western or vice versa. The committee is composed of J. W. Chamberlin, William Loeffler, W. D. Keyes, J. M. Lewis, and T. F. Hart.

WANT THE ATTORNEY DISBARRED.

Formal Complaint Entered Against Lawyer Thomas J. Walsh.

Thomas J. Walsh, a Master in Chancery in the Circuit Court, will be asked to respond to the demand why he should not be disbarred by the Bar Association because of being in collusion with the attorney employed on the opposite side of a case in which he had been paid for interesting himself.

Mrs. Oscar Mackenzie employed him to file a bill of review as to the decree of divorce granted her in 1887 in Aurora. Her story is that she married Oscar Mackenzie in 1885 in Niagara Falls. They came to Chicago, and he became chief of the letter-file department of Culver, Page & Hoyne's printing house. He became the master of the Mackenzie letter file and received a heavy royalty on it. It is alleged that he brutally abused her and finally asked her to get a divorce, promising to give her half his fortune. He had her employ Goodrich, the lawyer who has achieved notoriety in the divorce courts and who has since been disbarred. Goodrich employed Lawyer Leroy L. Rood of Aurora to carry on the case. He put in the evidence, a divorce was granted, and the husband gave the wife a house on Burling street which he said was worth $3,000. She found she was being defrauded and in June, 1888, employed Attorney Walsh for $150 to have a review bill entered in the case. He filed a bill for review in 1888 at Aurora in the City Court. Walsh reported progress in the case, but the bill was dismissed at the instance of Rood, attorney for the opposite side. A year elapsed after the bill had been dismissed before Mrs. Mackenzie learned of it. After that time Walsh, it is said, told her the case was going on all right.

"I have procured affidavits to the facts in the case," said Mrs. Mackenzie yesterday, "and presented them to Charles H. Aldrich, Chairman of the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association. He is charged with being in collusion with the attorneys of the opposite side.

"My husband has purchased $138,000 worth of real estate in Chicago in the last year. I intend to show up this Attorney Walsh; then I will apply for separate maintenance. Mackenzie has disappeared. I can't find him."

Attorney Thomas J. Walsh said: "They are making a great fuss about a little thing. Mrs. Mackenzie employed me. I did the work. The case was dismissed on us without my knowledge. Goodrich was disbarred. Rood succeeded to a good deal of his business. He had this case dismissed. I might be blamed for a little negligence in having the case closely, nothing more."

Mr. H. Aldrich said: "Yes, formal complaints filed with me as Chairman of the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association, to have Attorney Thomas J. Walsh disbarred. The charges supported by affidavits are to the effect that he was in collusion with the attorneys of the opposite side. I have called a meeting of the committee for next Monday. These charges will then be considered. As my position in the case is rather judicial I can give you no opinion of the outcome."

CHARGED WITH FLEECING FARMERS.

S. S. Saunders Arrested for Frauds Said to Have Been Committed in Michigan.

Solon S. Saunders, who has a real-estate office at Englewood Heights, was arrested by Sheriff Tolman of Manistee County, Mich., yesterday, charged with obtaining goods and property by false pretenses in that county.

After a lengthy search by officers Saunders was located Tuesday at the home of his daughter in Englewood. Owing to the fact that the daughter is lying at the point of death, the Sheriff refrained from making the arrest until yesterday.

Saunders immediately began habeas corpus proceedings for his release. It is charged that for a year he has been operating throughout Michigan as an insurance and lightning-rod agent, and in this way has swindled farmers out of at least $50,000. Joseph Fondu of Manistee, Mich., swore out a warrant before Justice Harley, and on the charge that Saunders was in Illinois Gov. Winans sent a requisition to Gov. Fifer and it was on this paper that Saunders was arrested.

The affidavit of Fondu sets forth that in October 1888, at Arcadia, Saunders represented himself as President and General Agent of the Premium Lightning-Rod company, incorporated under the laws of Michigan, having its principal office of business at Coldwater, Mich. He, it is alleged, offered to insure Fondu's property for ten years in $4,300 for the premium of $144.30. Fondu gave two promissory notes covering that amount, and subsequently discovered that there was no such company as the Premium Lightning-Rod company ever organized, and that Saunders had no right to take out insurance. Saunders left Manistee and his whereabouts were not discovered until a few days ago.

In his petition for release Saunders alleges that the complaint and warrant upon which the requisition was issued are insufficient to hold him, as they do not charge any offense under the laws of Michigan, but upon the contrary show that no crime has been committed. Judge Clifford issued the writ and set the hearing for April 22. In the meantime Saunders is out on $5,000 bail.

A. J. STREETER'S TEST CASE.

He Sends Cattle to the Stock-Yards and Is Not Boycotted.

Relevant to the existing controversy between the American Live-Stock Commission company and the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange, the Hon. A. J. Streeter, late Farmers' Alliance candidate for Illinois Senator, publishes an open letter to all live-stock producers and shippers. Having listened to the testimony that was being taken before the committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the live-stock commission business Mr. Streeter resolved to investigate the most serious charge against the Chicago Exchange—that of having established a boycott in the Stock-Yards which prevented other than members from selling their stock in the yards. April 14 Mr. Streeter shipped from his home four carloads of fed cattle which arrived at the yards yesterday morning. Concerning the workings of the purported boycott Mr. Streeter says: "The Stock-Yards company gave me an order to have the gate unlocked so that I could dispose of the cattle the same as commission men. Many buyers, wanting the class of cattle which I had for sale, came into the yard and freely offered to buy. When we did not make a trade I thanked each one for his offer and he went on. I sold for a price, $5.95, which I believe was as much as a commission firm could have got for them and saved the commission." In conclusion Mr. Streeter says: "I am not able to see where the boycott comes in, nor need I complain of the rates paid to members of the Live Stock Exchange in commission, so long as it is an open market to every man and he has the option to pay or not, as he chooses."

WORE HER HUSBAND'S CLOTHES.

A Youthful Couple's Plan to Avoid Parental Interference.

Mrs. Cora Copland of Evansville, Ind., was arrested yesterday afternoon by the Hyde Park police for masquerading in male attire. Jan. 10 Miss Cora Jennings of Evansville, Ind., was united in marriage to Charles W. Copland, a young engineer of the same city. The bride was 16 and the groom 19 years old.

The parents of the couple were incensed at the match and threatened all sorts of things. Fearing that they would be separated the pair resolved to seek their fortunes in the West. A week ago they left their home, Mrs. Copland donning a suit of her husband's clothes. With 65 cents in their possession they left Evansville en route for Chicago. A kind hearted soul took pity on them as far as Hyde Park, where they alighted and began a vigorous search for employment. Mrs. Copland attracted the attention of Officer Maskell, who at once suspected a mystery and questioned the pair. Mrs. Copland frankly admitted her sex and said that her husband was poor and that she could not bear to see him go out to fight life's battle alone, so she came with him. Her skirts being an incumbrance, she cut her hair short and put on one of her husband's suits.

GIBSON'S ATTORNEY COMPLAINS.

Lawyer William Burry Takes Exception to the Distillery Investigation.

William Burry, attorney for George J. Gibson, had another breezy time at the Government Building yesterday.

Mr. Burry has taken exception to the way the investigation before the grand jury has been conducted. Yesterday he was trying to get an order restraining the government officials from "issuing and bulldozing witnesses," and to compel them to confine themselves to the Government end of the case.

"It is a shame," said he, "the way the Government has been conducting this case. They have not only arrested witnesses, but have subpœnaed witnesses whom Mr. Gibson intended to call in his behalf, and have tried to frighten them into telling something."

Speaking of Mr. Burry's actions Attorney Milchrist said: "I will answer for my conduct before the proper authorities and to no one else."

But one witness was examined yesterday, an employé of H. Sundmeyer & Co., by the name of W. E. Brandenberg. He is a turner, and was asked questions in regard to the can which contained the infernal machine. According to Attorney Milchrist the Government is through with the investigation. "If there are any more witnesses to examine," said he, "I do not know it." When asked what the chances were for an indictment Mr. Milchrist intimated that he thought them pretty poor.

The jury will wait till its whole work is done before bringing in a decision.

POSTPONED ITS INAUGURATION.

The Chicago Mining Exchange Will Not Be Opened Until April 28.

Those interested in the organization of the Chicago Metal Mining and Stock Exchange have fixed upon April 28 as the date of opening the enterprise. Room 10 in the corridor of the Grand Pacific Hotel, fronting on Jackson street, has been secured as the headquarters, and will be fitted up in time for the first call. The temporary offices of the concern are at Room 85, No. 232 La Salle street.

D. T. Jarvis, one of the promoters of the new concern, said it was in one sense a reincorporation of the old Chicago Mining and Stock Exchange. The certificate is dated March 28, 1891. Monday Secretary Berthold Friend sent to members of the Board of Trade and business-men generally a blank application for membership and a circular stating that the opening of the exchange would take place April 28, and suggesting that a membership would be a desirable thing for a business-man.

BOARD OF EDUCATION MEETING.

The Schedule of Salaries for 1891 Introduced—Other School Matters.

The Board of Education met last night. The Committee on School Management reported the schedule of salaries for the year 1891 and moved that it be deferred until next week. The salaries of Assistant-Superintendents Davis, Hannan, and Nightingale are advanced from $3,000 to $3,500. The increase to date from Sept. 1. The salaries of the teachers are left practically the same as last year.

Miss Nellie Walsh was elected Principal of the old Longfellow School and Miss Margaret Sullivan head assistant, to succeed Mrs. H. P. Mahoney, Principal, and Miss Maggie C. Adams, transferred to the new Longfellow School.

The board decided to advertise for a school site in the district inclosed by Forty-fourth and Fifty-seventh streets and Monroe and Woodlawn avenues, also to proceed to the erection of an eighteen-room building for the North Division High School and an eight-room building on the Argyle Park site. The board decided to purchase an addition to the Jefferson High School property for $2,000, and asked the Council to concur. The business manager was directed to secure additional school accommodation for the relief of the Calhoun School.

It was decided to name the school now in process of construction at Sangamon and Sixty-third streets in honor of William J. Beale, formerly a member of the School Board.

TRIED TO ABDUCT A CHILD.

Brief Excitement in Englewood—The Miscreant Escapes.

The people in the vicinity of Sixty-third street and Wentworth avenue were greatly excited last evening at the attempted abduction of Nellie Mc-Closkey, the 3-year-old daughter of a laborer-man. The family lives at No. 6317 Wentworth avenue. About 6 o'clock the child was playing in front of her home with other children. A poorly dressed, seedy-looking fellow came along and called the McCloskey girl to him. When she approached the stranger he lifted her in his arms and started south on Wentworth avenue. Her playmates told Mrs. McCoskey, who was unable to catch the fellow, and the police were notified. The patrol wagon and the reserve force were ordered out and the case given out by the police. At the offices on duty were told of the case. At Sixty-sixth street and Wentworth avenue the abductor, it is supposed, saw the patrol wagon, and, depositing the child at the corner, made his escape.

SHEEHAN AND THE BALLOT-BOX.

Witnesses Tell How the Democratic Judge Sought to Count the Votes.

The grand jury has not yet concluded the hearing of testimony in the case of Dennis Sheehan, the Democratic judge of the Twentieth Precinct of the Nineteenth Ward. The witnesses thus far examined are A. Neiterink, No. 437 South Halsted street; J. W. Kozmuski, No. 240 West Taylor street, ticket peddler; Samuel O'Neil, Republican challenger, No. 177 Bunker street; James Doran No. 407 South Halsted street, ticket peddler; S. H. Harris, No. 392 South Halsted street; Thomas Kennedy and Officer F. O'Brien of Maxwell Street Station.

The testimony given related to what took place at the polling-place just as the polls closed. The Republican judge proposed to McCarthy, the other Democratic judge, that the two should count the ballots together and not allow Sheehan to touch them. To this Sheehan vigorously objected, and, his objection being overruled, he proceeded to smash the ballot-box. Upon this Officer O'Brien took him into custody. The whole affair did not take three minutes, according to the witnesses, who agreed substantially on all the facts as given. Two or three more witnesses are yet to be examined.

KNOWS LITTLE OF THE FACTS.

S. R. Howells Talks of His Arrest for Violating the Inter-State Commerce Law.

S. R. Howells, the well-known lumber-dealer of this city, yesterday went into the office of Commissioner Hoyne and gave bonds in $5,000 for his appearance in the case in which his brother, who is his partner in the lumber business at Atchison, Kas., has been charged under the Inter-State Commerce law with bribing weighmasters. Mr. Howells said last night:

"As the head of the firm I was drawn into this. I know little of the facts except what have come to me by wire. The charges are made and the trial will be held in the West. They have no foundation and are the result of spite-work on the part of discharged employés. I will tell the story of the entire matter in a few days."

United States District-Attorney Milchrist said he knew very little about the case. He had read the indictment, and then turned it over to Commissioner Hoyne, in whose possession it still was. There were a number of parties implicated, but he did not recall their names.

PROPERTY THAT HAS A HISTORY.

Gen. Grant Was Once an Owner of Chicago Prairie Land.

Gunderson & Gauger's subdivision on Owasco street, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, has a curious history. In 1873 Gens. Grant and Smith owned the land. When the Grant & Ward bank failure occurred in New York Gen. Grant was compelled to relinquish the property to the Vanderbilts, although the title deeds necessary in the transfer of the real estate went through the hands of Chauncey Depew. Subsequently Mr. Depew deeded the land to Fanny Davenport, who retained it for some years, closing it out at a profit. From Fanny Davenport S. T. Gunderson received the property, hence the name Gunderson's addition. The rise in the value of the property has been rapid and today the once rolling prairie contains well improved streets and charming residences.

HIS SIGHT SUDDENLY RESTORED.

A Peculiar Case Which Puzzles the Medical Profession.

Patrick McIntyre lives with his family at No. 4242 Wentworth avenue and up to eighteen months ago worked at the sewer contracting business. Then his eyesight began to fail and he soon became almost totally blind. The physicians did not know how to reach the affected spot, but nearly all agreed that the affliction was due to an hemorrhage at the origin of the optic nerve. After much suffering his case was given up as hopeless. A few days ago his little girl noticed a change in the color of his eyes. She called her father's attention to the matter, and, raising her face he found that he could see. He rushed out to the sidewalk, to find that his sight, although still weak, had been restored. The doctors are greatly puzzled over the case.

OBJECTS TO THE CRITICISM.

A Statement from the Superintendent of the Ypsilanti Woolen Mills.

In a recent interview with Leon J. Hand he criticised adversely the treatment of employés by the Ypsilanti Woolen Mills company. William F. Kneip, one of the proprietors, and Superintendent of the mills, said yesterday:

"The statements are unjust and untrue. We are willing to let any fair-minded person examine our mills, our pay-roll, the condition of our help, and our method of doing business. We have never had a strike and if any one operative or any number of operatives make a request of the management, the matter always receives a respectful consideration. I have been Superintendent six years instead one and one-half years."

A DIME MUSEUM EPISODE.

Unexpected Interruption of the Female Walking-Match.

When the female walking-match at Epstean's Museum began yesterday afternoon Patrick Ryan of No. 407 Morgan street attempted to induce Mary Costello, his 15-year-old niece, to leave the track and return home with him. She refused, and, making a break for the dressing-room, she seized her clothes and ran across Randolph street, followed by her uncle. Some days ago the girl disappeared with Carrie Lampson, a telephone operator, who lives on Main street in Bridgeport. Mary is the owner of large feet and has a penchant for walking. When last seen Mr. Ryan and his niece were running towards the lake.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Talked of Robert Browning.

The last in the second course of lectures which Robert Niven of Oxford University, England, has been delivering in Chicago was given yesterday afternoon at the Leland Hotel, the subject being "Robert Browning." The lecturer, in view of the services of Browning, dealt first with the question whether Browning was a poet, and this question he answered decidedly in the affirmative. The image had suffered in its form in the casting, but, on the other hand, much of it had issued in goodly shape and fair proportion. It was the work of an artist, not of a bungler, or even of a mere artisan.

To Study South America.

A number of persons met at the Tremont House last night to form a society for the purpose of gathering information in regard to the resources of the South American States. Henry Waters was elected President and Prof. Manuel Malone secretary. The society proposes to secure permanent headquarters, where facilities will be given for a careful study of the subject. The Mexican and Venezuelan Consuls have promised to furnish maps, pamphlets, and other data.

A Hotel Guest's Sudden Death.

Mrs. E. Abbott of Kalamazoo, Mich., who was stopping at the Palmer House, died suddenly yesterday. In company with Mrs. E. A. Crane, she entered the Palmer House café for dinner, and was hardly seated at the table before she was taken ill. She was removed to her room, and before a physician arrived she expired.

Continued the Case.

Charles C. Worms, who is charged by Henry Greenebaum, the banker, with swindling him out of $6,000, was arraigned in the Armory Police Court yesterday morning before Justice Prindeville. The case was continued until today, the prisoner being held in bonds of $2,000.

Levi—Goldstein.

Miss Hattie Goldstein was last evening married to J. B. Levi at French's by Rabbi Moses. Only members of the families were present. The couple will be "at home" at No. 3421 Wabash avenue after May 1.

Gave the Officers the Slip.

Octave Choquette, who was fined $75 by Justice Prindeville for assaulting his mistress, escaped from the officers yesterday while being taken to the vehicle which carries prisoners to the bridewell. He is still at large.

Col. R. F. Taylor Gets the Place.

Col. Robert F. Taylor was yesterday appointed Superintendent of the West Madison Street Postal Station. The place was made vacant a short time ago by the resignation of S. S. Corson.

Items.

Dr. Arthur B. Vokes of No. 11 Warren avenue, who took a dose of morphine with suicidal intent, is out of danger. It is thought that his mind is deranged.

Albert Byers of Leo, Ind., in attempting to jump on an Illinois Central freight train at Fifty-fifth street yesterday, had his right leg cut off and his left one so badly crushed that it had to be amputated.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 39°; 9 a. m., 39°; 10 a. m., 39°; 11 a. m., 39°; 12 a. m., 40°; 1 p. m., 41°; 3 p. m., 41°; 6 p. m., 42°. Barometer: 8 a. m., 29.60; 6 p. m. 29.61.

At the North Congregational Church Tuesday evening the little Vernon brothers appeared in one of their musical entertainments. These little boys are 6, 8, and 11 years old respectively. They perform skillfully on the violin, piccolo, and violoncello. The youngest boy handles the cello and reads his music with proficiency. They also sing in solos, duos, and trios. Their program consisted of instrumental and vocal selections of sacred, classical, and miscellaneous music, and the one hour and a half they held the attention of the audience.

NOT A JUNKETING TRIP.

ACRIMONIOUS DEBATE IN THE HOUSE WORLD'S FAIR COMMITTEE.

Mr. Merritt Vigorously Opposes the Proposition to Visit Chicago and Confer with the Local Directors, and Wants Immediate Action on His $500,000 Bill, but Is Finally Forced Into Line—Phœbe Couzins Ousted—World's Fair News.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—Immediately after the meeting of the House World's Fair Committee today Merritt moved that his bill be ordered reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

"I do not think it would be fair," said Chairman Farrell, "for us now to order a report on any of these bills after we have decided to hear the Chicago officials on the subject and have even issued invitations to numerous interested parties to come to Springfield and address us. While, up to this time, they have been unable to do so, the committee at its last session practically decided to go to Chicago and hear them there. I understand arrangements have been made for us at the Grand Pacific Hotel, where certainly no one will claim we are under the influence of either the Pearces of the State Board of Agriculture or the Palmers of the National Board of Managers."

"I want to remind this committee," said Mr. Merritt, "that this House has been in session fourteen weeks; that it will probably adjourn within six or eight more, and that it is high time we were reporting out a bill. The Senate Committee will report back a bill tomorrow. I do not think that this or any other committee should go off on a junketing trip to Chicago. If those people want to address us let them come here. It is not dignified in the committee to run after them."

"This committee does not propose to go to Chicago on a junketing excursion" said Chairman Farrell, angrily. "The World's Fair is to be held in Chicago and it is proposed to appropriate $1,000,000 to help it along. It is just as necessary for us to visit that site as it is that a committee having an appropriation in charge should visit a little State institution."

"I am perfectly willing the committee should go," said Mr. Merritt, "but I think our first duty is to report back a bill."

Mr. Merritt finally withdrew his opposition, and it was unanimously resolved that the committee should leave for Chicago tomorrow night to inspect the grounds and thoroughly inspect the World's Fair question. The Grand Pacific Hotel will be the headquarters of the committee while in Chicago.

Chairman MacMillan this afternoon read to the Senate Committee on the World's Columbian Exposition the following telegram from Mrs. President Palmer of the Board of Lady Managers:

"I will be glad to confer with the Senate World's Fair Committee at my residence Friday at 11:30."

Action on the telegram and on the bill before the committee was deferred to a meeting to be held tomorrow at 9 o'clock.

Chairman Farrell tonight received assurance from Senator MacMillan, Chairman of the Senate committee, that that committee would accept Mrs. Palmer's invitation to meet in Chicago Friday, and two special cars were at once ordered to convey the committee to that city. They leave here tomorrow night.

DECLARE THE OFFICE VACANT.

Lady Managers Oust Phœbe Couzins from the Secretaryship of Their Board.

Miss Phœbe Couzins of St. Louis, Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, was yesterday ousted from her position by the Executive Committee of the Board.

The committee has been contemplating this move since it came here, and according to the powers conferred upon it by the National Commission, it has not in any degree overstepped its prerogatives.

Miss Cousins is accused of creating discord among members of the Board of Lady Managers, of disrespect to the Executive Committee, and of extravagance in the conduct of her office. Miss Couzins was not asked to resign. The office of Secretary was unanimously declared to be vacant. This action, however, was not taken until after Miss Couzins had refused to appear, upon notification, and answer the charges made against her.

At 3 p. m., the hour set at which the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers was summoned to appear before the committee and answer charges preferred against her, the committee suspended further business and awaited Miss Couzins' appearance. The Chairman of the committee withdrew, calling Mrs. Engle of Arkansas to the chair. The committee waited half an hour, but Miss Couzins did not appear. Instead she sent a note refusing to appear unless the charges were sent to her in writing.

The following was at once adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to wait upon the Secretary, and said committee be instructed to say to Miss Couzins: "In view of the fact that the relations existing between the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers and members of that Board are so strained as to interfere with the discharge in the best manner of the business of the office, and in order to promote the harmony that it is imperative should exist between the members of the Board of Lady Managers and its officers if the grand work of the board is to be carried to a successful issue; in view, then, of all this it seems to us desirable that you should resign your office. Possibly we should agree upon certain conditions that the resignation shall take effect June 1, and we will grant you leave of absence from this date."

When this communication was read Miss Couzins was notified that final action would be taken at 4:30 o'clock. In the meantime a committee was appointed to wait upon Miss Couzins. She declined to respond and when the stated time arrived the office of Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers was declared vacant. The resolution was unanimously adopted by roll call. Miss Couzins will today be officially notified of this action.

Miss Couzins was unofficially notified of this action last night by newspaper representatives, and she declared she would stick to her office regardless of the action of the committee:

"I shall remain where I am until the Board of Lady Managers itself deposes me," said Miss Couzins. "I am the legal custodian of the minutes and records of the Board of Lady Managers. I have been told by an eminent lawyer that I am within the last week that an executive committee of any body may not deprive the office of the Secretary of certain prerogatives."

Miss Couzins declared further that if she had to give up her office she would go on the lecture platform and declare her position to the world.

Mrs. Susan Gale Cooke of Tennessee will probably be elected to fill Miss Couzins' place. Mrs. Cooke was a candidate for the position last fall and is now a member of the Executive Committee and its temporary Secretary.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL DAVIS BACK.

He Discusses Appointments to Be Made and Tells of His Plans.

Director General George R. Davis returned from Florida yesterday in good health.

"As to the appointment of department chiefs I can say nothing definite," he said. "I must first see what letters and recommendations have been sent to my office."

"What are you going to do about the appointment of a chief for the Department of Horticulture?"

"I see that California wants that position. California is a great horticultural State and deserves to be complimented with the appointment. However, the first consideration is the man. If California has a first-class horticulturist I would think it proper to compliment that State with the appointment. I am not sure, though, that Chipman or Maxwell is the right man. There is another horticulturist there who deserves consideration."

Col. Davis had little to say about the chief of the Mines and Mining Department, but those who claim to know what is going on say that F. J. V. Skiff of Colorado stands the best chance.

Col. Davis will appoint a chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

"I have decided," he said, "to conduct that department like all the others. Such a course will be in accordance with the compact entered into between the National Commission and the Directory. I would be following the advice of the officials of the Philadelphia Centennial in conducting the office myself, but I shall yield to the advice of members of the Commission and Directory."

Massachusetts Takes Action.

BOSTON, Mass., April 15.—[Special.]—The Legislative Committee on Federal Relations today reported a resolution providing for the appointment by the Governor and Council of a Board of World's Fair Commissioners to consist of three men and two women, this board to have charge of the interests of the Commonwealth at the World's Fair. The resolution appropriates $75,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the Governor and Council, and of this sum not less than $10,000 is to be devoted to the educational exhibit.

Exposition Notes.

Ex-President Gage will take a six weeks' vacation and travel through the West.

President W. T. Baker said yesterday he would not resign the Presidency of the Board of Trade. He said though that he would make all his business interests secondary to his position as President of the World's Fair.

Capt. J. H. Collins, Chief of the Department of Fish and Fisheries, left for Washington last night. He is pleased with the design for the Fish and Fisheries Building. W. P. Seal, who is also connected with the Fish Commission at Washington, will superintend the details of construction of the building.

Stabbed a Grocery Clerk.

John Trow, 30 years old and a grocery clerk employed by Cink Bros., No. 346 West Twelfth street, was fatally stabbed at 10 o'clock last night and died an hour later. Trow was in front of the store last night and was about to take a showcase from the street in the store. As he was carrying the case from the curbstone to the store he jostled against a man who was passing. This fellow immediately whipped out a long-bladed knife and stabbed Trow several times in the region of the heart. He then ran away.

PLACED IT IN PRACTICAL OPERATION.

Claims for the New Process of the Chicago Smokeless Fuel Gas Company.

The new process of the Chicago Smokeless Fuel Gas company has been placed in practical operation at the old barbed-wire plant at Deering Station.

The principal features of the new process were patented by T. G. Hall and four months ago the company endeavored to place the process in operation in one of the city power plants. President E. L. McAuliffe offered to the City Engineers' Department to place free of cost a plant in connection with any of the city works, merely to demonstrate the power of the process to consume all smoke and generate with less and cheaper fuel more power and steam than any of the plants in operation in the city. The company was stocked for $10,000,000, and offered bond in any amount for the performance of work which in any event would cost the city nothing. After being referred from one city official to another it was intimated to the company that it might buy the goodwill and sanction of the Cregier Administration, which the company deemed not of sufficient importance to purchase, even at reduced rates. When the new Administration gets in working order the company will invite inspection of its process now in operation at Deering Station, and if the city deems it advisable will construct a plant and run the city water-works free of cost to the city for a period sufficient to demonstrate the power of the process.

It is claimed for the new process that it solves the question of smoke consumers. The plant at Deering consumes thirty tons of coal in twenty-four hours and above the great brick chimney not a sign of smoke appears. Mr. Madden of the company has ordered the chimney to be painted in pure white, with the sable legend, "No smoking allowed here."

Slack coal costing $1.10 a ton is placed in an iron reservoir connected with the fires by an automatic self-feeding chute. No grates are used, the coal being entirely consumed on the fire-brick floors by the intervention of a cold blast from a pressure blower. But little residue is left by the smoke converting process. The vaporous product of the coal fires is met in the top of the reservoir by a steam blast, and the mingled vapor passes into the iron and fire-brick retort where the electrodes complete the process of making fuel gas. The chemical composition of the agent used in the retort is the only secret part of the process. But whatever its nature it converts under 600° to 700° as opposed to the usual 2,200° to 2,800° of heat. The fuel gas thus obtained is fired under the boiler, and an attendant is deputized to hold down the safety valve. Besides furnishing clean and cheap fuel the heat derived therefrom is at every degree tractable. From four to sixty pounds of steam were shown at option by the engineer on the steam gauge.

The inventors claim for the process that by the use of electrical heat they can manufacture fuel gas cheaper than the cost of the lowest grade of coal, and without smoke or cinders or grates produce tractable heat at 300 per cent reduction in cost of fuel.

At the Orange Carnival.

Six thousand people visited the orange carnival yesterday, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Many of the exhibits, which at the opening were hardly completed, have received finishing touches, and the arrangement of the Santa Barbara exhibit is progressing admirably. In front of the Great Bear Valley dam, a bank of Mediterranean sweet oranges, containing forty-six boxes of just 106 to the box, finish the exhibit from Redlands.

No Wonder.

If truth, as old-time sages told,
Lies at the bottom of a well,
I'm not surprised that men I've known
Have left that well enough alone.
—New York Herald.

I must have a Knox hat.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Thursday:

For Indiana and Illinois, fair, easterly winds, warmer in northern, stationary temperature in southern portions.

For Michigan, fair, southerly winds, warmer.

Chicago Signal Office, Chicago, April 15—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Fair; warmer.

Place of observation.	Bar. of barometer.	Thermom'r.	Max. temperature.	Min. temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precip'tat'n for 24 hours
Abilene, Tex	29.88	70	72	S. E.	Cl'udy		
Bismarck, N. D	29.90	62	68	S. E.	Cl'udy		.01
Boston, Mass	30.16	40	44	N. E.	Cl'udy		.10
Buffalo, N. Y	30.04	52	60	S. E.	Cl'udy		.04
Cairo, Ill	30.12	62	68	S. E.	Rain		.44
Charleston, S. C	30.16	70	78	S. W.	Clear		
Cheyenne, Wyo	29.86	54	70	S. E.	Cl'udy		.28
Chicago	30.12	38	44	S. E.	Cl'udy		
Cincinnati, O	30.16	65	72	N. W.	Fair		
Cleveland, O	30.20	49	58	N. W.	Cl'udy		
Fort Custer, Mont	29.76	60	68	N. E.	Cl'udy		
Davenport, Ia	30.13	52	52	N. E.	Clear		
Denver, Colo	29.90	54	68	S. E.	Clear		
Des Moines, Ia	30.08	54	58	E.	Clear		
Detroit, Mich	30.18	48	56	N. W.	Cl'udy		
Dodge City, Kas	29.94	60	70	S. E.	Clear		.04
Dubuque, Ia	30

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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16 to 20 pages.....3 cents
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THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1891.

THE latest price for silver in Wall street was 97¾, which is equal to 75.6 cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

THE Northern Pacific railroad says part of the land it asks the city to cede it is already its own property, and threatens it will push forward its dock line and take it in. Let it try it if it dares before the courts have sustained its claim. Should it attempt any water-stealing without a judicial decree in its favor it would be brought to book summarily by the city authorities, and if not by them then by the United States.

THE heavy losses by fire this month have already carried the aggregate of the first three months and a half of 1891 far beyond the corresponding period of 1890. For the first quarter of the year the loss has been $35,197,053, against $24,246,592 in the same quarter of 1890. During the present month to date the loss has been $5,435,845, as compared with $3,601,960 during the same time last year. The total is $40,632,898 in 1891, as compared with $27,848,552 in 1890.

NOT satisfied with discrediting Mr. Blaine's policy the *N. Y. Herald* attacks the man. It gives him credit for no good motives in what he is doing and says he is actuated only by selfish, personal considerations—that he is seeking to acquire a false popularity which shall make him President. There is no evidence of the truth of this. Mr. Blaine has denied that he is a candidate. As he refused a nomination in 1888 that denial should carry weight with it. The *Herald*, actuated in its own course by basely selfish reasons, does not understand that there are such things as honest motives in the world and that real statesmen are often governed by them. It measures Mr. Blaine by its own footrule and therefore measures him incorrectly. With all its virulence the *Herald* is not helping its party or hurting Blaine.

THE failure of the railway magnates to get a quorum at the meeting of the Advisory Board caused a weak market in Wall street yesterday, but after the first break there was a decided rally. The Chicago stock market was extremely dull and entirely featureless. Sterling exchange was lower. New York exchange was strong and active at par.—The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday and fluctuations held within rather narrow limits. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ¼ cent higher; corn, which was scarce and in active demand from the "shorts," 1 cent higher; oats, which followed the lead of corn very closely, ¼ cent higher; cash rye steady; barley and flax firm; July pork, in which there was rather free liquidation, 10 cents lower; lard, 5 cents lower; and ribs, 5 cents lower.

ANOTHER bold and overbearing defiance of law in New Orleans has attracted the attention of the decent people in that city, and, as the ladies are moving to correct the evil, there is a good prospect something will be accomplished. They have joined in a petition to the Mayor to suppress the concert saloons and the shameless depravities that characterize the methods adopted by their managers. It appears from the revelations which have been made that there is a regular agency in New York City upon which these managers rely for installments of young girls, who are sent to New Orleans under false pretenses of obtaining employment and are induced to enter upon lives of shame in these vile dens. The ladies of New Orleans have taken the matter in hand and the press of the city is backing them up, so that there remains little doubt the vile traffic will be suppressed.

IS THE proposed Emergency bill of Mayor Cregier and Controller Onahan intended for the relief of the Cregier nominee for City Treasurer or is it intended to give further excuse to certain members of the Council to prevent the ordinance of Ald. Dixon providing that the interest on the city funds shall be used for the city's benefit from going into effect? Is it at all likely that the General Assembly will pass the Cregier-Onahan bill this week with the emergency clause? And if it does not, and if Mr. Kiolbassa is declared elected, what then? Will not the Council ring accept a personal bond from Kiolbassa and ignore the bonds of the banks, thus allowing Mr. Kiolbassa to pocket the interest of the city funds as Mr. Roesing has done? THE TRIBUNE would like to have some explanation on those points. But it may not be necessary. It may yet turn out, and it is to be hoped that it will, that Mr. Tiedemann will be the next Treasurer. He will have no difficulty in providing a personal bond, though the bonds of the banks may be accepted by the city at the same time.

THE Real-Estate Board, having indorsed practically the amendments to the Sanitary District act suggested by the trustees, appointed a committee to invite the coöperation of other local organizations. Instead of doing that the committee appears to be inclined to waste its time in hearing arguments from Mr. H. B. Hurd against the proposed amendments to the law and in calling for a copy of Mr. Cooley's report, which has much to say about the need of the Skokie cut-off, the rainfall in the Desplaines and other valleys, and the floodstages of the Kankakee and other streams, but which has little or nothing to say about the Chicago drainage channel or the route it should follow or the estimated expense of digging it. Mr. Cooley's "physical researches" have not been printed by the Drainage Trustees because the money spent on them was utterly wasted, and to print them would be to waste still more public money. The committee should live up to the instructions it received and not try to travel outside of and nullify them by dragging in extraneous and irrelevant matters, even to accommodate Mr. Hurd. Still if he longs to see it he will find seven columns of it in the *Times* of Dec. 30. It is dreary reading.

THE *Daily Investigator* has unearthed the fact that the late "Diamond Joe" (Reynolds) in his early business life took contracts to supply bark in the same tannery where Jay Gould graduated before he began tanning hides in Wall street, and subsequently borrowed money from the same man who started Jay Gould in life—namely: Zadoc Pratt, who began steamboating on the Mississippi. Perhaps these facts furnish the key to the after protection extended by Gould to Reynolds in the matter of the Hot Springs railroad, though it cannot be supposed the aid was rendered unselfishly. Reynolds built that road, and was making a heap of money out of it, when the Memphis and Little Rock undertook to run a parallel line. But Gould's Missouri Pacific system includes the Iron Mountain, which connects with the Hot Springs company. Gould was appealed to, there was a race of surveyors, a fight in court, and as the result there is still only one railroad to the Hot Springs. Of course Gould has a share in the monopoly, and some folks may be ungenerous enough to think that otherwise it would not be one. But, then, this is a cynical world.

ABOUT three weeks ago Ald. Dixon introduced in the Council an order for ordinances providing that the City Sealer, the Oil Inspector, and the Gas Inspector shall be paid fixed salaries and that the fees which those officers collect shall be covered into the City Treasury and not put into the pockets of the officers named. The ordinances have been prepared and published. They ought to be taken up this evening at the Council meeting and passed. The fees of the offices named are many times more than fair salaries for the services rendered. There is always a scramble for the positions because of the large emoluments. Sometimes they are farmed out to a pool of officeholders—as under the present City Administration—and the nominal holder of the office has to divide up with other members of his gang. It is time this scramble was stopped. The ordinances ought to be passed before any new officers are appointed to the positions named. Their passage and enforcement will be in accordance with the platform of the last Republican City Convention, which Mayor Washburne certainly will insist shall be carried out. The fees belong to the city, which needs the money. Officeholders only are entitled to a fair salary.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTORY.

The World's Fair Board of Directors hardly could have made a better choice than it has done in unanimously selecting, after Mr. Peck's withdrawal as a candidate, Mr. William T. Baker for its President. Mr. Baker is at present the President of the Chicago Board of Trade. In that capacity he has shown himself one of the best and ablest officials the board has ever had, and the board itself has demonstrated its high appreciation of his abilities by giving him a second term. The compliment was no ordinary one, for the President of that organization to retain his position must satisfy an exceedingly keen and critical membership.

Mr. Baker, it seems, has promised to devote his whole time to the work of the board, which is a warrant in itself that during the coming year the preliminaries of the Fair will make rapid and satisfactory advancement. He is well equipped for the work. During the year of his service in the directory he has made himself acquainted with all the details of the great scheme and has served upon some of the most important committees. Personally he is a positive man of definite views on most things and possesses the courage of his convictions, as those who have encountered him well know. He has executive ability of a high order, is a good organizer, energetic in his methods, and untiring in the capacity for work. Joined to these qualities he is a ready speaker and a man of dignified presence.

THE TRIBUNE was not aware that he would accept the position, but now that he has done so it heartily congratulates the board upon its choice. Politics has cut no figure in the board heretofore and must not be allowed to hereafter, but all the same the Democratic wing of the Fair subscribers will not fail to be pleased with Mr. Baker's election. He was a strong supporter of Mr. Cleveland for reëlection. He is a radical free-trader, but is opposed to all "stumptail silver" follies and ukase shinplaster money. He supported Gen. Palmer for the Senatorship, but we are not aware of his choice for Mayor at the late election. This is of no consequence, however, as National politics was not in issue, and there will be no election or politics during his year of office. His politics can cut no figure, therefore. It is more to the point that he possesses the qualifications necessary to the office, and that there is no reason to doubt that he will administer the duties of that office in a manner which will reflect high credit upon Chicago and satisfy the whole country.

THE NEW YORK "HERALD" AND MR. BLAINE.

Whoever reads what the New York *Herald* has to say on the subject of the reciprocity treaties which Mr. Blaine has negotiated and is negotiating must keep two points steadily in mind if he wishes to escape being misled by its utterances.

One of these is that the *Herald* is not in sentiment an American, but a European newspaper. The interests which it represents are those of the people of the Old World and not of the New. The manufactures it wants to see flourish are those of England, France, and Germany, not those of the United States. Therefore it is in favor of throwing open American ports to the goods made by the European manufacturers and their underpaid workmen. The fact that such a policy would injure the manufacturers and employés of this country does not trouble it in the least. It does not look on them as its constituents or countrymen. Being interested in the promotion of European interests, it is for free trade only so far as it helps England, France, and other transatlantic countries. Hence its hostility to free trade with the other American Republics in tropical, non-competitive products such as coffee, rubber, sugar, fruits, etc., because it thinks their free admission stands in the way of the removal of duties from European competitive goods. That is why it opposes Mr. Blaine's Pan-American reciprocity policy so savagely.

The other point to be borne in mind is, that the *Herald* so far as it takes an interest in American affairs is an exceedingly bitter and partisan Democratic paper. It is so because it sees no way of securing free trade for its European constituents except through the assistance of that party, whose Solid South wing is radically free trade. Republican victory means the defeat of its hopes. Any prominent Republican who appears popular with the people it looks on as an enemy, and traduces and maligns him incessantly. And whenever any Republican leader becomes identified with a commercial policy whose success will interfere with these European clients of the *Herald* the latter attacks him with special malignity.

The reader of the *Herald*, with these facts before him, can understand just how much weight should be given to the attacks which it has been making on Mr. Blaine since it began to be evident that his Pan-American reciprocity policy was taking with the masses of the people. Both the man and his measures are odious to the *Herald*, and it has been doing all it can to make them unpopular by misrepresentations.

NEEDED AMENDMENTS TO THE ELECTION LAW.

An organ of the discredited and defeated City Administration perceives "in the false and malicious attacks upon the present Election law a desire on the part of Republicans to discredit the fairest and strictest statute governing ballot-boxing that exists today in this country." There is no "false and malicious attack" on the present Election law because on the whole it works fairly well. But experience proves that it is defective in certain particulars, and there is a loud demand for its amendment. Judge Scales and Commissioner English, two leading Democrats who administer the law, were among the first to point to the defects and to suggest amendments. The provisions in reference to registration especially are cumbrous and inconvenient. They facilitate the operations of lodging-house repeating gangs, while they put the average busy working citizen to unnecessary inconvenience. The retention of the names of the Presidential registries for four years and of the intermediate supplemental registries leaves too much to the discretion of the clerks of election. On their carefulness, honesty, and courage it depends whether the lists are purged of the names of dead men and of those who have moved out of a precinct. Where the clerks are not careful or honest, or where through accident or manipulation they are of the same political party, the names of the dead men and of the "removals" are retained for repeating purposes. This was the case in the Fifteenth Precinct of the Twenty-ninth Ward, where the two Democratic clerks neglected to make the canvass required by the law, and where dead men and missing ones in large numbers were voted for by repeating toughs. In the tough precincts of the river wards the clerk who will make an honest scrutiny needs to be a man of more than average personal courage and fearlessness of violent assaults. Such men are not always to be had in the tough precincts. The remedy for this state of affairs is to be found in the suggestion of the great anti-fraud Battery "D" mass-meeting of Tuesday evening, that

there shall be drafted immediately for presentation to the General Assembly amendments to the Election law providing for a totally new registration for each election, two days of registration, and such other changes as will make the law conform to that of New York State in this respect, so as to provide against those frauds which have grown up under the present system in our city.

This suggestion or resolution ought to be acted upon at once. The amendments should be drafted and forwarded to Springfield immediately, and they should be incorporated in the City Election law before the General Assembly adjourns.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC SOUTH BRANCH GRAB.

THE TRIBUNE printed yesterday the map, the joint production of the city and railroad officers, showing the injurious changes which will be made in the South Branch between Harrison and Twelfth by the ordinance for the benefit of the Northern Pacific railway, that it may have more track room by encroaching on the river, now before the Council. There is nothing in that map to cause THE TRIBUNE to modify in the least the opinions previously expressed by it. As the ordinance is to come up this evening for consideration THE TRIBUNE wishes again to call the attention of the Aldermen to the following important points:

The Supreme Court decided in the case of the City of Escanaba Steamer vs. Chicago that the South Branch was one of the navigable waters of the United States, and that while Congress had not then asserted its jurisdiction over it it could do so whenever it pleased, and that when it did so the absolute control previously exercised by the State of Illinois or the City of Chicago was at an end. Since that decision Congress has acted. The River and Harbor bill of Sept. 19, 1890, has the following emphatic section:

Sec. 7. That it shall not be lawful hereafter to commence the construction of any bridge, bridge-draw, bridge piers and abutments, causeway, or other works over or in any port, road, roadstead, harbor, haven, navigable river, or navigable waters of the United States, under any act of the Legislative Assembly of any State, until the location and plan of such bridge and other works have been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War, or *to excavate or fill, or in any manner to alter or modify the course, condition, location, or capacity of the channel of said navigable water of the United States unless approved and authorized by the Secretary of War.*

The River and Harbor act says also "that the creation of any obstruction not affirmatively authorized by law to the navigable capacity of any waters, in respect of which the United States has jurisdiction, is hereby prohibited."

Since the dock lines in the South Branch cannot be altered without the consent of the Secretary of War would not it be courteous as well as wise for the city authorities to ask that officer whether he has any objections to this proposed ordinance before passing it? Would it not be safer to ask the Secretary if he is willing that the capacity of the South Branch, already too small for the increasing commerce which uses it, shall be lessened more than one-third?

That he should refuse to allow the ordinance to go into effect if adopted is clear. Admittedly its object is not to help navigation. It proposes to narrow by sixty feet a stream none too wide now in order to give additional track room to a railroad. But usually whatever is asked for the benefit of a railroad where navigable waters are concerned is for the injury of navigation. The railroad is the natural enemy of the lake and the river. If it had its own way it would fill them up or put artificial obstructions in them.

The railroad proposes to damage the commerce of a city whose tonnage is greater than that of any other port in the Republic and to acquire valuable property for itself. The city is to get the paltry return of two bridges, one of them to replace one which will do duty for many years yet. The price of the damage is ridiculous.

Further, even if the United States had not asserted its jurisdiction over the South Branch, the Council would not have the sole control of that stream. It is within the limits of the City of Chicago, but is also within those of the Sanitary District of Chicago. The Trustees of that district have been authorized by the Legislature, which is higher authority than the City Council, to "enter upon, use, widen, deepen, and improve any navigable or other waters, waterways, canal, or lake." The Council may fix the depth of the South Branch at fourteen feet. The Trustees may go on and deepen it to sixteen, and the Council cannot interfere with them nor destroy their work. The Council may fix the width of the South Branch at 100 feet. The Trustees can remake it 160, and the Council cannot narrow that stream. Should the Council vote to narrow the stream sixty feet between Harrison and Polk the Trustees would simply go into court and enjoin the railroad and city from carrying out the boodle ordinance on the ground that for purposes of sanitation a width of 160 feet was necessary; and that if a space of 53,000 square feet was given to the road and filled up the Sanitary District would have to condemn it at a great expense to the taxpayers of Chicago and dredge out the earth. On such a showing the court would grant the injunction beyond doubt.

If this ordinance is put through tonight or at any other time, in the face of legal objections like these, it will be owing to the *power of boodle*, and in the estimation of all honest and intelligent men every Alderman who votes "yea" will thereby placard himself "boodler" because he will be utterly unable to show an honest motive for supporting so wrongful and improper an ordinance.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE MEN AND JUDGE GRESHAM.

There have of late been numerous hints from the Farmers' Alliance sections of the West that Judge Gresham was their favorite candidate for the Presidency next year. In an interview with a prominent Alliance man of Topeka, Kas., printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, he said:

If the Republicans choose Mr. Gresham to head their ticket the National Farmers' Alliance will indorse the selection and also place the name of Walter Q. Gresham at the head of its ticket. Within the last month I have talked with leading Alliance members from Dakota, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and New York, and the universal sentiment is for Gresham, whether Republicans select the Judge as their standard-bearer or not. And he is so popular in the United States that he would probably go to the White House if the Republican convention selected some one else.

This is no expression of a new feeling regarding Judge Gresham. The Republicans of the Alliance States were for him in 1888, but they were misrepresented in the National Convention by delegates who were in the Union Pacific and other railroad interests and who labored to get a candidate from whom monopolies would have nothing to fear. But they have since discovered, however, that President Harrison is by no means the monopoly man they wanted or took him for.

Judge Gresham has said plainly enough that he is not a candidate; that he is thinking of his judicial duties only; and intends to attend to them alone. Nor even if he wished to exchange the bench for the White House would he stand for a moment on such a platform as the Ocala or St. Louis one. He would accept no nomination from men who would expect him, if elected, to assist in carrying out such financial and economic follies. The Farmers' Alliance would have to renounce its warehouse vagaries and its stumptail silver follies and its fiat money lunacies to get him as a candidate.

Judge Gresham is against stumptail silver, against "ukase" shinplasters, and against Government warehouses for the storage of farm products in order to create a corner and establish a famine. But when the farmers of the West have had time to reflect and have freed themselves from the influence of the tonguy charlatans who have been running them of late, they too will be against these wild and reckless schemes of the Peffers and the Simpsons.

One reason why they are for Judge Gresham is because his tariff position accords so closely with their own. He is against such reduction of duties as will cut down the wages of city workingmen, but, unlike the McKinleyites, he can think of the consumer as well as of the producer. He sees that the clothing of the people, which is a prime necessity of life, is the greatest single item of expense; that it costs more than fuel, or bread, or meat, or tea, coffee, and sugar together. Hence he feels that whatever will lower the cost of clothing without impairing the wages of an American workingman will confer a substantial and perceptible benefit on every man, woman, and child in the country, whether they live on farms or in the towns.

Judge Gresham's position is in short the same as that of President Arthur when he was in Arthur's Cabinet and the tariff revision of 1883 was being made. He is for duties which will produce revenue and protect the American wage scale and against duties which, by preventing foreign competition, lead to the formation of trusts and combines to exact exorbitant profits from the consumer. He was not for the McKinley bill, nor was he for the Mills bill, which contained many bad features with some good ones. He is against Democratic free-trade extremists and also against McKinley prohibitory tariff extremists. He is strongly in favor of reciprocity of products with the Pan-American countries, just as Blaine is, and stands then precisely where the mass of the farmers do who have studied the question. But before the Alliance pitch on him as their Presidential candidate they ought first to renounce impractical vagaries which he never will sanction; and, second, to find out whether under any circumstances he will exchange the serene dignity of the bench for the thorny and bitter honors of the Presidency.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S SOUND AND SENSIBLE LETTER.

That was a good, sound, common-sense epistle written by President Harrison to the men, many of them hot-headed and visionary, who have assembled in convention on the Big Muddy with the professed intent of fusing the West and South for moonshine projects in opposition to the conservative Eastern States of the American Union. President Harrison was asked to attend, and his reply shows that, though absent in body, he can be present in spirit to a degree far greater, and in character far different, to that which was apparently hoped for by some of those who invited him. His letter recites good, wholesome truths, and in such a plain way as to leave no excuse for the idle sophistries by which it is sought to hoodwink the public into support of the wild vagaries advocated by the men who seem to have called the Kansas City convention.

The President says that a home market is necessarily the best for the American producer (as far as it goes), and he believes it possible to obtain much wider markets for our surplus staple farm products; but this must be done without impairing the home market by opening the manufacturing industries to a competition in which European producers, paying a lower scale of wages, would have a great advantage. A policy that would reduce the number of our people engaged in mechanical pursuits or diminish their ability to purchase food products by cutting down wages (to match the wages paid in Europe) cannot be helpful to agriculture.

He reminds the convention that the plea the farmers make involves the concession that things may be too cheap, and that the farmer who claims a good living and profits for his crops ought to concede the same for the products if every other man and woman who toils. It is not sound policy, the President says, to try to depress the price of city labor while demanding high prices for the product of the farm. The President expressed the belief that it will be possible to attain the desired end of good prices without the contrastive mischief. He has great confidence that further reciprocal free-trade artangements will be perfected with the Central and South American States, furnishing new and enlarged foreign markets for breadstuffs, meats, and an important line of manufactured products. He also confidently expects a successful termination to pending negotiations for the removal of existing restrictions upon the import and use of our meats and live cattle in some of the European countries—meaning Germany and France.

The sentences written by President Harrison on the currency question are worthy of being placed in letters of gold on the walls of the convention hall, but if so inscribed they would be equally fatal to the hopes of many of the readers as was the handwriting on the wall seen by the King of Babylon and his court. He lays down the broad proposition that any dollar, paper or coin, that is issued by the United States must be made and kept in its commercial uses as good as the best other dollar, and that there need be no fear as to an excess of money so long as any paper money issued or authorized by the Government is accepted in commercial use as the equivalent of the best coined dollar we issue, and so long as every coined dollar, whether of silver or gold, is assured of an equal value in commercial use. The more of such money the better. But if we have "dollars" of different values, or purchasing powers, only the poorest will circulate and the best will depart; and fluctuations and depreciations in value are always at the first cost of the farmer and mechanic. Hence these classes require above all others a dollar of full value, with no fluctuations to be taken advantage of by the banker and speculator, who always anticipate, discount, and often profit by it. He writes: "It is very easy under the impulse of excitement or the stress of money stringency to fall into the slough of a depreciated or irredeemable currency. It is a very painful and slow business to get out when once in." He also calls their attention to the fact that he was assured by leading advocates of free coinage that the legislation of last July would promptly and permanently bring silver up to $1.29 per ounce and keep it there, but that the anticipation has not been realized and that our larger use of silver has apparently diminished the demand for silver in China and India.

The tendering of an invitation to the President to attend the Kansas City convention elicited more than was expected or wanted by the vagarists who thought it possible to obtain from him, as distinguished authority, countenance and support for their wild, de agogical agitation. Probably, however, their meeting will prove to be of real service to the people because of this very fact, as it will have brought before them fairly and squarely a statement of the real issue and a mild though decided warning against the folly of Alliance legislation.

THE New York *Herald* affects to cast doubt on the stability of the reciprocity agreement with Brazil and intimates that none will be made with other Latin-American States. It says "all South America is sullen." But it has given no evidence of it, nor explained why that part of the world should be "sullen," when nearly all its products are admitted duty-free. It is confident that nothing will be accomplished at Madrid for free trade with Cuba. It is pleased that the proposed arrangement between this country and Newfoundland, by which the high duties on the fish caught by the natives of that island were to be lowered in return for free admission of our food products and the grant to American fishermen of facilities for getting fish bait, has fallen through owing to Canadian opposition. In short, the constant effort of the *Herald* is to show that reciprocity must be a failure. In its labors to defeat the successful prosecution of that policy it is firing on the American flag and making special war on the interests of the Cities of New York and Brooklyn and all the cities round about New York Bay. For if Mr. Blaine is permitted to carry out his grand plans the commerce of that great port will be enlarged enormously. The farmers of the West and the manufacturers of the East will be given new markets for their surplus products, but these commodities and the tropical products for which they will be exchanged will be handled in large part by the merchants and shippers of New York City.

PROF. DYRENFORTH, in his speech at Battery D Tuesday evening, said:

We hope, however, that the integrity of the returning board will be maintained, and we have absolute confidence in the unswerving honesty of Judge Scales, Capt. Healy, and Mr. Sugg, and we never for a moment could doubt the purity of the able attorney of the board, Mr. Lawrence P. Boyle.

There is no doubt that as far as the canvass has progressed Judge Scales, Capt. Healy, and Mr. Sugg have acted with scrupulous fairness. It should be remembered, however, that Commissioner English has been just as fair, candid, and honorable as his associates. There is no reason thus far why he should not be included in the complimentary reference of the Vice-President of the Personal Rights League.

WHEN there is an election in this town there is no trouble in counting the votes. They are fairly counted, the result is declared, and no fraud occurs.—*New York Sun.*

In the infernal regions, also, the majorities are always so overwhelmingly on the side of Pluto that nobody ever thinks of contesting any election there.

THE news of that Battery D meeting is exceedingly slow in reaching some of the organs of the gang.

THE juvenile *Evening Post* is unable to see how Cregier could have "gained one vote," as stated in a headline in this paper yesterday morning, when, "as a matter of fact, Mr. Cregier lost exactly 104 votes" in the recount of Tuesday. If our sprightly juvenile contemporary had read beyond the second headline it would have seen these words: "The result gives him [Cregier] but one vote more than he was credited with in THE TRIBUNE'S tables." Those tables were published in THE TRIBUNE last Thursday, and the estimate of Cregier's gain of one vote was based on those returns, and *not* on the fallacious figures given out by the Cregierites as the vote recorded for their candidate. The canvassing of the first fourteen wards showed a result differing only one vote from the totals already published in THE TRIBUNE. It makes no difference to us how many votes Hizzoner loses from the exaggerated estimate of the City-Hall gang. That cuts no figure in the case. We trust this is made clear to the understanding of the *Evening Post*. Childlike, it was attracted by the large letters, "Cregier Gains One Vote," in the headline, read them eagerly, and then mounted its little bicycle and wabbled joyously away, without staying to seek further information.

A CONTROVERSY with Miss Phœbe Couzins when she is fully wrought up is no trifling matter. Let it be avoided if possible.

PRESIDENT HARRISON will come home from the South with a conviction that the Southern Democrat is a much more gentlemanly and well-bred personage than the prevalent Democratic politician of the North.

Great York or Yorkbrook.

New York *Sun:* The territory which the Consolidation Commission would have "merged, consolidated, and incorporated" into the single municipality of the City of New York now contains a population approaching 3,750,000. If, therefore, the union was brought about the greater New York [Great York] would rank at once as the second city of the world in size, London, of course, holding first place. But before a *generation* had gone by, even London would be outstripped by the capital of the New World [?] At a ratio of increase much less than in the past the population of the territory consolidated would exceed ten millions before the middle of the next century. If the boundaries of New York remain as they are now, it is not impossible that the extended Chicago will beat it in population by that time [1900?].

Battling the Alliance.

The *Iowa Homestead*, the leading agricultural paper in Iowa, has turned its batteries upon the Southern Farmers' Alliance, devoting over a page of its current number to a discussion of the aims and methods of that organization, which is now being extended into many parts of Iowa. The *Homestead* maintains that the Southern Alliance is essentially monopolistic in its methods; that it is dominated by a few men; that in the Macune trial it tacitly indorses the "sell out" of the Georgia Alliance and its official organ to Jay Gould's attorney, Pat Calhoun; and that its chief aim is to form a great cotton trust.

This open declaration of war by the organ of the Northern Alliance in Iowa will precipitate an interesting and important conflict in this State. The newly-organized Alliance proposes to put a State ticket in the field to play into the hands of the South and to support the destructive follies advocated by the alliance in the cotton States.

IN A MINOR KEY.

A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing.

Flaming Orator (at meeting of Reorganizers of Society)—"Comrades, the day of capitalistic oppression is drawing to a close! Our day is coming! The time is at hand when we shall not have to work [tremendous cheering], when we shall ride in the carriages of our oppressors [uproarious and long-continued applause], and enjoy the luxuries they have monopolized. We shall use their silver and china tableware, their costly parlors and drawing-rooms, their rare old wines and liquors [appalling burst of enthusiasm], their caskets of jewels, their ivory combs and gold-backed hair-brushes——"

[This was as far as the speaker got. With a wild yell the audience rose as one man, jerked him from the platform, dragged him to a window overlooking a muddy alley, and dropped him out. He was no true Anarchist.]

The Old Grudge.

How it first began none ever knew,
But it grew and grew and grew and grew,
And between the houses of Rood and Rudge
For a hundred years there had been a grudge.

For a hundred long and bitter years,
From the time of the early pioneers,
With his dying breath each Old Man Rudge
Had bequeathed to his sons that same old grudge.

The farms adjoined. For a hundred years
Their wars o'er fences and broachy steers
And trespassing hogs had nerved each Rood
As he passed in his checks to pass that feud

On down to his boys, and they kept it warm,
And there wasn't a soul on either farm,
Of the house of Rood or the tribe of Rudge,
But felt it a duty to hold that grudge.

So down through the grinding, creaking years,
With jars and squabbles and snarls and sneers,
They had dragged through the mire and ooze and sludge
The once proud names of Rood and Rudge.

But there came a time when a fair young Rood
Met a lusty son of the other brood
And straight in each palpitating heart
A foe unseen shot a flaming dart.

Love laughs at feuds. These twain were wed.
They settled down. . . . And now, 'tis said,
This youthful Mr. and Mrs. Rudge
Keep up—alas!—that same old grudge.

PERSONALS.

The sudden death of Count Lewenhaupt is the latest in a long series of afflictions which ex-Secretary Bayard and his family have been called on to endure. Whatever solace the sympathy of the country can afford is theirs.

Mme. Patti has been a great favorite in Vienna ever since she narrowly escaped being crushed to death by the crowd which flocked to see her when she was leaving St. Augustine Chapel. Last week, however, the attentions of her friends proved rather embarrassing. Not only was she compelled by the terrific uproar raised to sing three encore songs but the newspaper correspondents seem to have measured her champagne, analyzed her beef tea, investigated the lukewarm bran bath, and, worse than all, penetrated into the mysteries of her golden coiffure. If rumor speaks aright, she is not sorry to escape into the comparative retirement of Buda-Pesth.

The late Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck's house in Grafton street, London, was crammed full of artistic treasures from the front door to the garret, in which he used to work. The collection has long been the envy of the trade, and its estimated value cannot fall much short of £50,000. There is not, however, the remotest chance of its dispersal. Mr. George Cavendish-Bentinck, member of Parliament for Falmouth, who succeeds to the principle portion of his father's large fortune, inherits his father's artistic tastes, and, though possibly not so enthusiastic a connoisseur, is reputed to be one of the most reliable judges of plate and pictures. One of the heirlooms which passes to him is a huge gold vase, a christening gift of the "First Gentleman in Europe."

Senator Quay is meditating a European trip. He will decide the matter within the next few weeks, and, should he go, he will remain abroad several months. He has no intention of studying art in Italy or parliamentary law in England, but has in view only a pleasure trip. One of his daughters is studying music in Germany, and his desire is to join her with one of her sisters and inspect the Rhine country. Mr. Quay's health is represented as being much improved. Mr. Quay, there is good reason to believe, will hold on to the Chairmanship of the Republican National Committee as long as he can and do what he can while in that place to shape matters for next year. He has some strong friends on the committee, and they will probably do what they can for him. His object, as is also that of Mr. Clarkson, is to so pledge the party nominee for President next time that men like Attorney-General Miller and Secretaries Tracy and Noble, without party service to recommend them, shall not, in the distribution of good places, take precedence of renowned and influential party workers. His hope primarily is to beat President Harrison's renomination, but, failing in that, his next highest aim will be to make the machine so powerful that it will be able to dictate terms in advance.

CURRENT NOTES.

The increasing sales of the ardent by some druggists indicate that they sell more by drams than scruples.—*Lowell Courier.*

Benevolent Old Lady—"I wish to leave all my property to charity." Lawyer—"Your relatives might break the will. Why not give the property to charity at once?" Old Lady—"They'd put me in a lunatic asylum."—*New York Weekly.*

"I've—aw—had at least a dozen diffewent tailahs in my time," said Cholly proudly. "The proverb doesn't hold good in your case, then," said Cynicus. "What pwovewb?" "O, that one about nine tailors making a man."—*New York Press.*

Miss Pruyn—"Now, Mrs. Tompkins, what do you think is the hardest lesson a woman has to learn?" Tompkins (breaking in)—"That the bargain counter is yet to be discovered where one can get something for nothing!"—*New York Herald.*

The Rev. Dr. Restler (to reformed young man)—"Do you speculate in stocks any now?" R. Y. M.—"No, Doctor, not at all—but I play poker some." Dr. Restler—"Mustn't do it, my boy; that's but a milder former of gambling."—*Brooklyn Life.*

A Democratic View.

New York *Post* (Dem.): Senator Morrill (high tariff Rep.) of Vermont is evidently opposed to the nomination of Blaine and in favor of the renomination of Harrison by the Republicans next year. In an interview published by the New York *Times* he said that "Harrison was almost the only one prominently talked of by the Republicans now." Also, that "he believed that Mr. Blaine was loyal to Harrison, and that Mr. Blaine did not seem to be in perfect health, although his mental faculties were as keen and vigorous as ever." Mr. Morrill further declared himself "opposed to reciprocity with Canada for inconsequential reasons." Putting all these facts and fancies together it would appear to a wordly-minded person that the dividing line in the Republican party is the McKinley tariff; that Mr. Harrison supports that measure and means to be a candidate for reelection on that issue; that Mr. Blaine is opposed to the McKinley tariff and means to whittle it down by reciprocity treaties as much as he can. Whether Mr. Blaine is loyal to Harrison or not is a matter of indifference to those who shout for Blaine, as the Boston Republican Club did the other day. These men are moved in part by personal attachment and in part by the belief that McKinleyism will be fatal to Republican success in 1892. They look upon Blaine as the only man who can undo the mischief of last year, whereby a small but safe Republican majority in the House of Representatives was converted into a Democratic majority of 150 members.

Effect of Too Much Tariff on Axes.

The last number of the trade newspaper *Hardware* has a continuation of the history of the Ax Trust, the beginning of which was published in the same journal last year. The American Ax and Tool company, which undertook to monopolize the business, did not succeed in getting all the factories consolidated, but it made an arrangement with the outside concerns by which uniformity of prices should be maintained. Then it made a heavy advance in the price of axes and went on swimmingly until a lot of old factories that had been closed in the previous struggle of the "survival of the fittest" were encouraged to reopen. This led to negotiations to bring in the outsiders, who were nothing loath. While the negotiation was in progress the trust sent out its agents to make secret contracts with the trade, offering a heavy rebate on the former agreed price if the jobbers would agree to buy exclusively from the trust. But the jobbers were too smart. They refused to make such contracts, and then the double dealing of the trust became manifest to the amazement of the outside manufacturers. An old-fashioned fight ensued and is still going on to the joy of the jobbers and the consumers, who are now paying for axes what they can be produced for by the most skillful and best-equipped concerns.—*New York Post.*

The Political Pendulum.

Philadelphia *Press:* The spring elections are Republican victories across the length and breadth of the North. The pendulum has already begun to swing away from last November, and the next House when it meets will keep it moving toward more Republican victories.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

"The Tar and the Tartar," a comic opera in three acts, libretto by Harry B. Smith and music by Adam Itzel Jr., received its first production last evening at the Chicago Opera-House, the cast being as follows:

Muley Hassan	Digby Bell
Farina	Helen Bertram
Alpaca	Laura Joyce Bell
Tafara	Annie Meyers
Khayyam	W. F. Rochester
Pajama	Fred Frear
Yussuf	William Blaisdell
Lambrekin	Josephine Knapp
Moket	Charles Jones
Cardamon, a Bedouin chief	Hubert Wilke

Owing to Mr. Wilke's hoarseness necessitating the omission of all the music of the rôle of Cardamon and thereby cutting out much of that assigned to Farina, with whom his part is closely allied, judgment as to the merit of the opera, musically considered, cannot in justice be given now.

The music that was given proved of more than usual worth, possessing the spirit and swing inseparable from good comic-opera music, and being scored for both orchestra and voices with an understanding and musical intelligence which showed familiarity with both those forces. The orchestration is especially full and rich, imparting solidity and tonal warmth to the music and furnishing admirable support for the voices. Many of the solos are melodious without being hackneyed. The ensemble numbers are effective and lead to good climaxes and telling finales.

The "Frog and Owl" duet is original and striking. Written for baritone and alto some peculiar effects are obtained, and the unique text and the catchy dance-air, which serves as an interlude, make the number one of the best of the opera. The music and the separate numbers of the opera occasion will be taken to mention in detail at another time.

The libretto is bright and unusually free from "gags" and jokes and puns in any way objectionable, the few creeping in last evening evidently being introduced to "fill in," and belonging in no way to Mr. Smith's clever production. The text of the lyrics is of the high order which have characterized every libretto Mr. Smith has written, and the dialogue contains much that is witty, satirical, and humorous.

Of the cast Digby Bell has the greater portion of the work to do, and last evening he did it bravely. The part

GLADYS WINS HER SUIT.

MR. W. H. HURLBERT FOUND GUILTY OF BREACH OF PROMISE.

The Buxom Actress Given £100 Damages by the Jury—The New Yorker Claims to Be the Victim of a Blackmailing Conspiracy—Contemplated Alliance Between Germany and Great Britain—Bloody Campaign Inevitable in Assam—Victory for Chilean Insurgents.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, April 15.—The jury in the Hurlbert breach of promise suit brought in a verdict against Mr. Hurlbert tonight and gave Gladys £100 damages. The case was resumed today in a densely packed courtroom. Public interest in the trial was at fever-heat. Many fashionable women were in the audience. The plaintiff and the defendant sat next to each other. The feeling in court was decidedly favorable to the defendant but there are many mysterious points which are not cleared up. The Wilfred Murray whom Hurlbert alleges to have been the woman's lover passed under the name of McDermott and it is suggested that he is identical with Red Jim McDermott, the Irish informer.

George Augustus Sala had been subpœnaed to identify Hurlbert's handwriting in the letters produced, but he was not present, and the Secretary of the *Fortnightly Review*, for which Hurlbert often wrote, swore to the letters being Hurlbert's. This closed the case for the woman, much to the surprise of those present, who expected much stronger evidence.

Hurlbert's case was opened by a long speech by Mr. Webster, who said the case was one of the most extraordinary he had ever had to deal with. If he could, as he thought he could, prove his case, this was a wicked attempt at blackmail to extort money from a respectable gentleman.

Hurlbert had from time to time employed as a kind of secretary a person who made inquiries of a confidential character for him and who passed by a number of names. He was known to Mr. Hurlbert principally as Wilfred Murray, though he was also known to Hurlbert's servants by the name of Rolland. This man was thoroughly posted up in everything that Hurlbert was doing. His writing was so like that of the defendant that the defendant had on one occasion said, "I scarcely know that writing from my own." In the year 1887 Murray came to Hurlbert and told him he was anxious to place a young person whom he knew upon the stage. This lady, he said, he met in Paris and would really make a good actress. In consequence of this solicitation Wilson Barrett was written to. That was the beginning and end of Hurlbert's connection with Evelyn.

Mr. Hurlbert then took the witness-stand and swore to the facts outlined in Webster's address.

BRITISH-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

Ostentatious Display of Sudden Friendship Between the Two Powers.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, April 15.—The marked cordiality with which the German squadron visiting Plymouth is being treated is the subject of some comment, in view of the recent declaration of Emperor William that the German navy was expected to take an active part in the next war. Continental observers inquire if it can be possible that German and British war-vessels will ever be found fighting on the same side. Officers and men have been equally fraternal. Today the Duke of Edinburg, with a brilliant staff, boarded the Kaiser and invited Admiral Goetz to a banquet of the Orders of St. Michael and St. George. The Duke declared that he was delighted to obey the Queen's special command to represent her in this matter. A decidedly jolly time followed, the Emperor and Queen being toasted, and speeches full of cordiality being made. The sentiments expressed hinged on the idea that Germans and English were of kindred blood, originally; that the Kaiser and the Queen were of the same family; that an alliance between two such nations was almost a foregone conclusion, etc. All of which is regarded in many quarters as having been inspired, and having an accordingly important signification.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN PROSPECT.

Manipuris Prepared to Give the British a Warm Reception.

CALCUTTA, April 15.—More serious fighting is looked forward to in the near future between the British troops and the insurgent Manipuris. Profiting by the delay of the British troops in advancing to the front, the Manipuris are erecting stone stockades, digging rifle-pits, and in other ways preparing to give the British a warm reception.

The Thirteenth Bengal Infantry from Barrackpore, the First and Second Ghoorkas, the Eighth Bengal Mountain Battery, the Thirty-sixth Bengal Infantry (Sikhs) from here, and other troops from Burmah are on their way to the front. The troops from Burmah are under the command of Gen. Graham and include half a battalion of the King's Royal Rifles, the Second Battalion of the Fourth Ghoorkas, two guns from No. 2 Mountain Battery of the Royal Artillery, and a regiment of Madras infantry. Gen. Graham was last reported as advancing via Tamu.

Gen. Collett was also reported as advancing from Nigriting. The sending to the front of such a force of British troops, of which the corps mentioned are only a part of the army now advancing, shows how serious the situation is and that the British authorities recognize the fact that a crushing blow must be struck against the Manipuris in order to restore lost prestige to the British arms.

BALMACEDA'S FORCES DEFEATED.

Chilean Insurgents Win a Hard-Fought Battle at Copiapo.

PARIS, April 15.—Dispatches received here from Chile state that a desperate battle resulting in a victory for the Chilean insurgent forces has been fought at Copiapo (or San Francisco de Silva, as it is also known), the Capital of the Province of Atacama, on the River Copiapo, thirty miles from the sea.

Only meager details of the battle are given in the dispatches mentioned, which say that the insurgents after a long and determined struggle defeated with heavy loss a force of 3,000 of President Balmaceda's troops. The dispatches, which are supposed to originate from an insurgent force, add that the insurgent army is increasing steadily in strength, and that it intends shortly to march upon the Capital, Santiago de Chile, as well as upon Valparaiso, the principal port of Chile.

Copiapo, where the battle has just been fought, is an important mining and mercantile center, from which much silver and copper ores are shipped to Europe and elsewhere.

MISSIONARIES GOING TO ENGLAND.

The Nizam of Hyderabad Trying to Convert Britain to Islamism.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—The remarkable progress of the Mohammedan propaganda which has of recent years sprung up in England, with its headquarters in this city, is attracting wide attention. The prime spirit in the movement is William Quilliam, a prominent lawyer, who became converted to the doctrines of the Prophet about ten years ago. He has been indefatigable in spreading the faith among his fellow-countrymen so far as his influence extends, and has indeed been wonderfully successful. Quilliam has made a great name in the East by his proselyting zeal and he will attend the forthcoming conference of Islamism at Constantinople by special invitation and request of the Sultan. The Sultan and the Nizam of Hyderabad are seconding Mr. Quilliam's efforts to the fullest extent. The Nizam, at his personal expense, has arranged to send a number of Mohammedan missionaries to England, furnished with Korans printed in English. They will preach in the English language, but will teach Arabic and Persian to any one willing to learn, in order to better explain the rites and traditions of Islam to the converts.

MAURICE HEALY TAUNTS PARNELL.

The House of Commons Laughs at the Former Leader's Expense.

LONDON, April 15.—In the House of Commons today the bill making permanent the closing of public houses in Ireland Sunday and including in its scope the cities of Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Waterford, and Limerick passed its second reading by a vote of 248 to 94. During the course of the debate which preceded the vote on the bill Mr. Parnell protested against applying the measure set forth in it to the City of Cork or other Irish cities. Mr. Maurice Healy (who is one of the members for Cork City, Mr. Parnell being the other member) at the conclusion of Mr. Parnell's speech assured the House that Mr. Parnell did not upon this or upon other questions represent the City of Cork, adding: "If he wants to test the truth of my words let him keep his promise made to his constituents and face me in a contest for reëlection." [Cheers and laughter.]

ARE FEMALE CLERKS A FAILURE?

A Government Inquiry Likely to Be Instituted in England.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, April 15.—The civil service is immensely interested in the efforts of Earl Compton, M. P. for Barnsley, to have a Government inquiry instituted as to the relative efficiency of male and female clerks. The Earl champions the cause of the men who recently struck in the savings-bank department. Their chief grievance was the excessive employment of females as clerks. Many publicists maintain that female labor in the Government offices has proved an expensive experiment. They instance the case of the savings-bank department accounts for 1875, when it was shown that 65 female employés had to work 100,000 hours overtime in order to keep up with the business and were paid extra accordingly. In 1890, it is stated, the 400 female employés worked 300,000 hours overtime, the extra expense being a large sum. There are other arguments advanced against the practice of employing women, and it is declared by many that the main effect of the entry of women into the fields formerly monopolized by men has been the lowering of wages both of men and women.

BISMARCK IS BEHIND.

The Result of the Election in Geestemunde a Matter of Doubt.

BERLIN, April 15.—The polling at Geestemunde today for a member of the Reichstag has been active throughout the seventy-four districts forming that constituency. A large number of votes has been cast. The result will not be known before tomorrow evening at the earliest. The Socialists and members of the Freisinnige party are hopeful that Prince Bismarck will not be returned without a second ballot. Returns from forty districts give the following figures: Bismarck, 3,233; Schmalfield, Socialist, 3,264; Adolff, Freisinnige, 1,630; Plate, Guelph, 1,391. It is probable that a supplementary ballot will be necessary between Bismarck and Schmalfield.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Argentine's Financial Condition Daily Growing More Desperate.

BUENOS AYRES, April 15.—The efforts which have been made by a number of capitalists in order to enable the Provincial Bank to resume business with a capital of $100,000,000 have not met with success. This, combined with the split in the Union Civica and the continued opposition to Gen. Roca, the Minister of the Interior, who resigned yesterday, has considerably aggravated the political and financial situation, and has created an increased feeling of distrust in the future and dread of more serious complications, both political and financial. As a result of the financial troubles in the Argentine Republic the Government announced today that it has decided to suspend the construction for the present of the national railways.

The assets of the Provincial Bank are estimated at £20,400,000 and the liabilities at £21,200,000. Gov. Costa has sent a message to the Provincial Parliament favoring the modification of the charter and appealing to all to assist him to save the bank. This document, which attacks the National Government and makes important disclosures, has caused a sensation. Gen. Roca and the Union Civica intend to issue counter manifestos.

Workmen's Committee Clause Adopted.

BERLIN, April 15.—The Reichstag today debated the clause in the Trades Regulation bill appointing workmen's committees to discuss disputes with masters. Herr Bebel protested that the plan, while ostensibly constitutional, would really create a system of feudalism with the factories, and that the committees would become controlled by the masters. Herr Hirsch of the Freisinnige party held that the committee would constitute a substantial step in the work of bettering the condition of quite a working classes. Herr Richter of the National Liberal party contended that the committee would tend greatly to harmonize relations between workmen and their employers. The clause was adopted.

Mrs. O'Shea Wants Damages for Libel.

LONDON, April 15.—Mrs. O'Shea has taken steps to sue the Liverpool *Post* and several other provincial dailies for libel. The alleged libelous matter was contained in a circular letter sent out from a London press agency, in which the lady's name was most grossly used. Capt. O'Shea also has a libel suit on hand. He has brought proceedings against John Deasy, M. P. for West Mayo, for asserting that Capt. Shea allowed Mr. Parnell to defray his household expenses as the price of his wife's dishonor.

British Interests Protected.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, April 15.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a story to the effect that the British war vessel Warspite abandoned Iquique without waiting here to see the entreaties of the British residents and Consul, who were left to the chances of annihilation from the warring Chilean factions. The Foreign Office, on the contrary, maintains that the British fleet in those waters has given the most complete protection to British sojourners and traders, besides indirectly saving the lives and property of many foreigners other than English.

Wants to Modify the Dreibund Treaty.

ROME, April 15.—The Marquis Di Rudini has forbidden the Government organs to refer to the question of the renewal of the Dreibund. It is stated that he desires that the treaty of alliance be modified so as to enable Italy to remain neutral in the event of war between France and Germany. The Minister of War has summoned a conference of the commanders of all military railway centers in Italy to discuss general mobilization plans.

No Use for Parnell.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

DUBLIN, April 15.—The Clonmel Trades Union, numbering 400 electors, has unanimously refused to assist in the meeting which is being organized on behalf of Mr. Parnell on the 26th inst.

The feeling between the factions at that place is unusually bitter, and the moderates are urging Mr. Parnell to abandon the proposed gathering and avert the possibility of bloodshed.

Notable Wedding in Paris.

PARIS, April 15.—The wedding of Mr. Henry Ridgway, a wealthy American, and Miss Munroe, sister of the banker, took place today. The marriage ceremony was performed in the American Church in the Avenue de l'Alma, the Bishop of Albany officiating. The Marquis and Marquise of Brotenil, the Duchess of Tremouille, the Princes Murat, Sagan, and Orloff, the Duc de Montmorency, with other members of the nobility, and Mr. McLane, formerly United States Minister, were present.

To Combat Socialistic Ideas.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, April 15.—A non-partisan society known as the Friends of Law and Order has been formed in Schleswig-Holstein with the object of combating Socialism. It proposes to raise the condition of the working class to a higher plane by a moral and economical means, retaining the present social system. It has made extensive progress throughout the province.

Cable Brevities.

The Portuguese Cabinet has resigned.

Influenza is raging in epidemic form in Hull.

Buffalo Bill and his Indians landed at Antwerp yesterday.

Mr. Edward Greene, conservative member of Parliament from the Stowmarket division of Suffolk, died yesterday.

Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will give a banquet tomorrow in honor of the Newfoundland delegates.

The liabilities of Grace Hawthorne, the American actress declared bankrupt in London, amount to $28,915; assets nothing.

The massing of troops on the Russian, Austrian, and German frontiers continues despite the pacific utterances of the Governments.

The Caroline pit at Gleiwiz, Silesia, is burning. Four miners were killed by the explosion which preceded the fire, and twenty were injured.

The Hon. John Bigelow, ex-United States Minister to France, sailed for New York yesterday by the steamship Germanic of the White Star line.

The famous Castle Bouquet, near Namur, has been burned. The collection of paintings, including many rare and priceless works, was consumed in the flames.

The German Emperor has ordered that a list of the officers who took part in the military races on Sunday be presented to him. He is very indignant over the matter.

Mr. McCarthy has written to the *National Press* and personally to Mr. Parnell pointing out the exigency of tenant relief and the fact that Mr. Parnell has utterly ignored his proposal to intrust the funds to Xavier O'Brien and Mr. Clancy.

BLAINE ANSWERS ITALY.

MASTERLY CONSIDERATION OF THE NEW ORLEANS TROUBLE.

Rudini's Weakness Shown Up—The Secretary of State Quotes Daniel Webster as a Precedent—True Principle of Indemnity—Foreigners Must Stand on a Footing with Native-Born Citizens—Our Treaty with Italy Not Violated.

[*Continued from first page.*]

complaint or right to ask the interposition of his country if the courts are equally open to him for the redress of his injuries. The treaty in the first, second, third, and notably in the twenty-third, articles, clearly limits the rights guaranteed to the citizens of the contracting Powers in the territory of each to equal treatment and to free access to the courts of justice. Foreign residents are not made a favored class. It is not believed that Italy would desire a more stringent construction of her duty under the treaty. Where the injury inflicted upon a foreign resident is not the act of the Government or of its officers, but of an individual or of a mob, it is not believed that a claim for indemnity can justly be made, unless it shall be made to appear that the public authorities charged with the peace of the community have connived at the unlawful act, or, having timely notice of the threatened danger, have been guilty of such gross negligence in taking the necessary precautions as to amount to connivance.

If, therefore, it should appear that among those killed by the mob at New Orleans there were some Italian subjects who were resident or domiciled in that city, agreeably to our treaty with Italy and not in violation of our immigration laws, and who were abiding in the peace of the United States and obeying the laws thereof and of the State of Louisiana, and that the public officers charged with the duty of protecting life and property in that city connived at the work of the mob, or upon proper notice or information of the threatened danger failed to take any steps for the preservation of the public peace, and afterwards to bring the guilty to trial, the President would, under such circumstances, feel that a case was established that should be submitted to the consideration of Congress with a view to the relief of the families of the Italian subjects who had lost their lives by lawless violence.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration. JAMES G. BLAINE.

Several Significant Features.

There are several significant features in the correspondence made public today in addition to the diplomatic argument proper. It will be observed that the Marquis Imperiali personally acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Blaine's letter respecting Fava's departure; that, while he transmits Rudini's views, they are over his own signature; and that Secretary Blaine in his last letter (April 14) addresses himself to the Marquis Imperiali. These facts may be regarded as final evidence that, so far from diplomatic relations between the two countries having been interrupted, they are on practically the same footing as if the Minister had not quitted Washington, for the Marquis appears to be discharging the full functions of Chargé d'Affaires and also as Minister. He received Secretary Blaine's note last night, but its publication was deferred until today in order to observe the proprieties and afford opportunity to the Marquis Imperiali to transmit the note by cable to his Government in advance of its publication to the world. Secretary Blaine's note contains internal evidence that this Government has not been threatened if an answer was delayed, or of a disregard for such a threat if it were made in the leisurely manner to which he states that the President "has taken full time for consideration" of the treaty questions involved. It is also noticeable that the Secretary promptly checks the attempt made by Rudini to commit the United States to a promise to pay indemnity by pointing to the guarded language of his first dispatch and indulging in a number of qualifications, the purpose of which is to require a complete demonstration of several matters that may be hard to demonstrate. Such, for instance, is the fact required to be legally shown that Louisiana officials connived at the killing of the Italians, or that they purposely failed to perform their duties. It is also significant that the Secretary has so far found small authority for the assumption in some quarters that the United States may prosecute the guilty parties in its own tribunals; but it appears that the Department of Justice is still wrestling with the problem.

APPRECIATED AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Secretary's Letter Places Him High in Popular Esteem.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 15.—[Special.]—The position taken by Secretary Blaine is well appreciated here. The American Premier is thought to have said the right thing and discreetly left unsaid that which he might have been tempted to utter. Blaine always was well liked in this city and his reply to the Italian diplomat places him higher still in popular esteem.

New Orleans is willing to await the verdict of the future and is satisfied that her cause is in trusty hands. In case war should ensue it would enable this city to get rid of 200 Sicilian outlaws who are dwelling in our community and depredating on our people. Within the last week three burglars have been caught in the act. All prove to be professionals and came lately from Palermo.

WICKLIFFE THINKS BLAINE IS RIGHT.

One of the Leaders of the New Orleans Mob Talks of Diplomacy.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 15.—[Special.]—John C. Wickliffe of New Orleans, who led the mob against the Mafia criminals in the Crescent City a month ago, was seen to-night by THE TRIBUNE correspondent in regard to Blaine's letter to Rudini.

"I think Mr. Blaine is perfectly right," said Mr. Wickliffe. "I am only surprised that he delayed so long in coming to the point. It looked to us for a little time as if he meant to admit the liability of this Government to Italy, and in one of his earlier communications he said in effect that this Government had never denied the right of indemnity. That was regarded by many as being an admission by Mr. Blaine of the liability of the United States. His last letter to Rudini, however, appears, as I understand it, to set at rest any doubts as to the Secretary's attitude in this matter. He has done the only thing he could do without giving to aliens greater privileges than native-born Americans. They can look for satisfaction through the courts, just as American citizens would. The Government was no more responsible to the Italians than it was responsible to the City of New Orleans for the devilish deeds of the members of the Mafia in our city. That is why we think Mr. Blaine is right."

FAVA'S RECALL WAS A BLUFF.

He Had Sought a Leave of Absence Before the New Orleans Affair Occurred.

LONDON, April 15.—A dispatch from Rome says that there is no doubt there in well-informed circles that the recall of Fava was a contemptible piece of acting on the part of the Italian Government, and that the whole story will shortly be made public, to the discomfiture of the Rudini Cabinet. Official papers are in existence showing that Fava had asked and his Government had granted a leave of absence before the New Orleans massacre was heard of or had occurred, and that Rudini had afterward determined to give a dramatic and bravado aspect to the Minister's holiday by proclaiming it a recall. He really expected to frighten the Americans and in failing to do so has made himself such an object of ridicule that he may have to retire in shame and leave the field to Crispi, who is doing everything possible to add to his successor's embarrassment. Should Crispi regain his power it is expected that he will give the whole correspondence to the public. The levying of new taxes, which is now recognized as the only way out of the financial slough, cannot fail to hasten Rudini's downfall. Even had Crispi remained in power these taxes would have to be imposed and his retirement has saved him from the unpopularity that will attend their imposition.

"ITALY'S PATRIOTIC ANGUISH."

The London "Daily News" Grows Sentimental Over the Situation.

LONDON, April 16.—The *Daily News* condemns America's treatment of Italy, and says: "It must be fine sport for Mr. Blaine. The melancholy business has been characterised throughout by an utter want of sympathy with Italy's patriotic anguish."

The *Chronicle's* Rome correspondent says that a number of Italian newspapers have been returned with the official New York postal stamp declaring that entry into the United States was forbidden.

The *Times*, commenting on the American-Italian correspondence, says:

The American Union was nearly rent asunder a generation ago on the question of State's rights; now, when the old sectional feuds are almost forgotten, it would be the extremity of folly to revive the conflict. Italy appears to have acted without careful consideration. The Marquis Imperiali's admissions give Mr. Blaine an easy and logical victory, and he has naturally made the best of Italy's mistake of recalling Baron Fava on the assumption that justice would not be done the lynchers.

The *Standard* says:

Mr. Blaine's reply is a very able paper. We shall look forward with curiosity to the Marquis di Rudini's reply. It is difficult to see how supporters of the Mafia Society can slip through the meshes of the net thus carefully spread for them.

DEATH OF MRS. E. W. HALFORD.

The Wife of President Harrison's Secretary Passes Away at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—Mrs. Mary Frances Halford, the wife of Elijah W. Halford, private secretary to the President, died at 8 o'clock this morning of chronic bronchitis. She had been an invalid for many years and for the last three years had been a constant sufferer from bronchitis. While her death came with startling suddenness there has been but little hope of her recovery for some months past. Mrs. Halford was about 42 years of age and was the youngest daughter of George W. Armstrong of Wilton, Me. She was married to Mr. Halford in Indianapolis May 1, 1866. She leaves one child, a daughter, Miss Jeanette, who is about 18 years of age. A short funeral service will be held tomorrow afternoon at the Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she was a member. After the service the body will be taken to Indianapolis for interment.

Col. Henry T. Noble.

DIXON, Ill., April 15.—Col. Henry T. Noble, one of the leading citizens of this city, died suddenly this morning of pneumonia, aged 61 years. He was a member of Dixon Post, No. 299, G. A. R., a past State officer in the Odd-Fellows, a prominent member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and part owner of the Grand Detour Plow company.

Funeral of Gen. Spinola.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—The remains of Gen. Francis B. Spinola were removed from the Arlington Hotel this morning and taken to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad station and placed aboard the 10 o'clock train for Jersey City.

Garret S. Van Wagoner.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 15.—Judge Garret S. Van Wagoner, aged 68, one of the oldest and most popular members of the bar in this city, died last night of the grip.

Obituary Notes.

John Nichols, President of the thrashing-machine works of the Nichols & Shepard company at Battle Creek, Mich., died last night of pneumonia, aged 78 years.

Lawrence Conlee, a pioneer settler of the lead mines and at one time an extensive landholder at Galena, Ill., died yesterday morning at the poorhouse near Galena, aged 75 years.

SERIOUS DANGER IN ST. CLAIR RIVER.

A Number of Explosive Shells Lost Near Fort Huron.

PORT HURON, Mich., April 15.—[Special.]—The wreckers that have the contract of blowing up the wrecked schooner M. E. Trible, abreast of this city, have met with some success. It has been learned that twenty-three of the shells were not exploded and got away from the divers. If one of the big ships should strike one of the shells it would be blown to atoms.

St. Clair River is blockaded with ice from the flats to Lake Huron, and there is ice on Lake Huron as far as the eye can reach. The Chicago and Grand Trunk passenger train which arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning is on the ferry International, which is fast in the ice. Ice-breakers are at work, but making slow progress, as the ice is heavy and packed solid to the bottom of the river. This state of affairs has never before existed at this season of the year.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 15.—[Special.]—The war on the lakes reached here with the little fleet down from Toledo and Detroit this week. The schooner C. C. Barnes appears to have been singled out for the Union sailors to be made an example of. The Barnes' crew was approached by union men, whose persuasive powers were such that the men left, but there was no disturbance. So far over eighty men have been taken in this spring at the Union office, and there was quite a crowd of men in Boyd's office yesterday waiting for a job. He is backed by the lines and vesselowners generally, and the union men are looking out for themselves.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., April 15.—[Special.]—Reports from the west end of the straits today are to the effect that the ice is still one unbroken mass and has not commenced to break in that neighborhood. Capt. Boynton of the St. Ignace reports passing through heavy floating ice today, but thinks that a good boat would be able to force its way through the straits, as the ice is rotting fast.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber—Props George Dunbar, R. C. Reid, Muskegon; George Burnham, E. Hinton, Ludington; Schooner Hall, Apprentice Boy, Manistee; L. A. Burton, Muskegon. Sundries—Props De Pere, Manitowoc; City of Racine, Muskegon.

Cleared—Props Van Raalte, Kenosha; Maggie Marshall, Manistee; R. C. Reed, Muskegon; George Burnham, F. Hinton, Ludington; Joe Boyce, Sutton's Bay; George Dunbar, Glenn Harbor; A. G. J. Boyce, Sutton's Bay; Ralph Campbell, L. A. Burton, Muskegon; Oak Leaf, Kilderhouse, Manistique; Schooners M. J. Cooley, Merrill, Winnie Wing, Manistee. Sundries—Props Puritan, St. Joe; Chicago, Manitowoc.

ADVICE TO THE DRAINAGE TRUSTEES.

Some Pertinent Remarks by D. W. Jackson Anent the Situation.

CHICAGO, April 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I see by this morning's TRIBUNE that there was a meeting yesterday of some gentlemen to discuss the drainage question. The meeting was deemed of sufficient moment by THE TRIBUNE to be reported. I see, also, that Mr. Harvey B. Hurd had a good deal to say. I am somewhat interested in the drainage question. I have been looking into it a little, and I ran across Mr. Hurd. I understand that he does not live in the drainage district and is not a taxpayer therein. If this is the case he certainly has nothing to say about the matter more than a man in Cairo, unless as an attorney. He will doubtless explain the reason of his interest upon inquiry.

So far as the Cooley report is concerned, there is, in the Chicago *Times* of Dec. 30, 1890, some seven columns of what purports to be the substance of that document. I went through it carefully. If it is of any value it is cordially commended to its admirers. I can only say for myself that I found it utterly worthless as a presentation of the drainage question.

I have heard some things said about Mr. Cooley—some to his credit and some otherwise. I assume that the seven columns of solid type in the *Times* above referred to came from him direct. My judgment of that document has been given. The only attempt at figures, so far as I have seen, was given by Mr. Worthen, and those figures signaled his retirement from an untenable position. To his credit be it said that he did not care to be identified with an impracticable scheme.

In my researches I have run across the trail of Mr. Willing and Mr. Hotz. I have found that they were in earnest search of truth and light. And when I found that out I was quite content. I felt that two men in whom I had confidence would get at the root of the matter.

The outcome, so far, is to amend the Drainage act. That may or may not be done. One thing is certain. It must either be amended, repealed, or abandoned.

It is intimated in THE TRIBUNE'S report that Messrs. Willing and Hotz would resign unless the Drainage act was amended so as to render it practicable to carry out the work. For myself—and I think on behalf of all taxpayers who have paid attention to the drainage question—I can say to Messrs. Willing and Hotz: "Gentlemen you are not at liberty to resign." Noblesse oblige. Hold your positions of trust until your term of service expires. When I see public servants seeking truth and light I will simply say, stay where you are. I may not agree with you, I may condemn you, but it is something to have a man in a public position who feels that he is responsible. D. W. JACKSON.

Remembered President Lincoln.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—[Special.]—The Lincoln Memorial League observed the twenty-sixth anniversary of the death of President Lincoln by appropriate memorial services at the Lincoln Monument this afternoon. The exercises opened with the singing of "America," by the choir and prayer by the Rev. M. F. Trozell, who then paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the martyr President. He was followed by J. H. Porter, a young colored man connected with the Secretary of State's office, who spoke as the substitute of Representative Morris of Chicago, who was unable to fill his place upon the program. In concluding the exercises the members of the league entered the tomb and placed on the sarcophagus their tokens of remembrance in the shape of small sprigs of cedar and pansy blossoms.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Schaff Excise bill was passed in the New York Assembly yesterday by a vote of 68 to 54. It practically repeals the law compelling the bars to be closed Sunday.

At Mansfield, O., yesterday the Mansfield Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church by a vote of 11 to 4 deposed the Rev. John Gaily from the ministry on the charge of drunkenness.

Capt. Deville, Surveyor-General of Canada, discredits the correctness of United States Ensign Moore's alleged discovery of an error in defining the United States boundary at Port Moody, supposed to give Canada a slice of territory property belonging to the United States.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef,
Makes a clear beef tea in one minute.

CREGIER'S PET SCHEME.

FACTS CONCERNING THE PROPOSED "STRAIGHTENING" OF THE RIVER.

Evils That Would Ensue Should the Council Pass the Northern Pacific Ordinance—Drainage Commissioner Murry Nelson Resigns—Rumors of the Disintegration of the Drainage Board Denied—What President Prendergast Has to Say—A New Scheme and What Is Claimed for It.

The Northern Pacific railway ordinance for "straightening the South Branch of the Chicago River" is set for consideration by the Council this evening. It is not unusual for the Mayor to introduce an ordinance. It is unusual for the Mayor to accompany such introduction with a special message recommending enactment. The message of Mayor Cregier accompanying these Northern Pacific railway ordinances submitted March 2 was written, to employ his own words, after "several conferences had been held with the officials of the Northern Pacific railway," and after he had "felt warranted in embodying specifically and at length in the two ordinances the terms and conditions under which the proposed improvements may be at once commenced and soon made available."

These official declarations of Mr. Cregier are in strange contrast with his unofficial declarations as published by his recognized organs. Yesterday he was quoted as saying:

"The ordinances were brought to me by parties representing the road and by several Aldermen. I thought I saw an opportunity of saving $800,000 by their passage. These people offered to do work worth that amount for the city. I simply handed the ordinance into the Council, with the usual request that it be referred to the proper committee. That is positively all I had to do with the matter. I have neither advocated it nor forwarded it in any way."

These official and unofficial declarations of the Mayor create a necessity for an official explanation. The "terms and conditions" officially mentioned by him as having been "specifically embodied" in the ordinances embrace, in plain English, the proposition that the city shall donate to the railway company a tract of land fairly valued at $1,338,200, in return for which the city is to receive certain improvements fairly valued at $350,000. The vast injury which would be sustained by the various commercial and sanitary interests of the city is not "specifically embodied" in the official message or the unofficial declarations.

Intent of the Ordinances.

The general scope of the ordinances is to reduce the width of the river from 160 feet to 100 feet between Harrison street and a point midway between Polk and Taylor streets, the railway company acquiring the title to the sixty feet of ground resulting from the narrowing process. This ground the railroads propose using for track purposes. To thus curtail the breadth of the river, upon the best obtainable marine authority, is to practically prevent its use as a commercial artery. The opinions of a number of prominent men closely identified with the marine interests of the city were published in THE TRIBUNE April 3. Without exception they sustain the declaration that to reduce the width of the river to 100 feet would increase the cost of every ton of coal consumed in the city and the price of every foot of lumber used in the building trade by reason of the increased carrying charges. Vessel-owners say it would impede navigation so seriously as to necessitate an extra time charge.

Ex-Judge Prendergast, as the official head of the Drainage Commission, in an interview published in THE TRIBUNE April 13, says:

"Whoever or whatever diminishes the usefulness of the river as a harbor or a highway strikes at the welfare of Chicago and its people. I cannot believe that any one realizing the evil consequences to flow for all time from encroachments on the width or capacity of the river could do anything but oppose such encroachments."

It is admitted in technical quarters that to encroach on the width of the river is to lessen its flowing capacity. To lessen the flowing capacity of the Chicago River is to seriously assail the very object for which the Drainage Commission was created and for the maintenance of which the people of Chicago are today heavily taxed.

Ald. Martin of the Twelfth Ward said yesterday: "No attention has been paid to the second ordinance introduced by the railway company under the title, 'An ordinance concerning the use of certain streets and alleys in the Canal addition to the City of Chicago for railroad purposes.' What streets are to be used? I would like to know. We have no plats or maps from the Commissioner of Public Works, setting forth what streets are to be used. Now I, for one, do not propose to vote away city property or public thoroughfares until I know upon what basis I'm proceeding. The only proper way to do with these ordinances is to refer them back for plats and maps and a full explanation. I confess I don't understand how Mayor Cregier could sanction, much less recommend, such a scheme. Any effort to rush these ordinances through the Council will meet with vigorous opposition."

Alleged Benefits to the City.

The alleged benefits accruing to the city are that the railway company will erect two double-track bridges at Harrison and Polk streets, respectively, the cost of which has never been estimated to exceed $350,000. The present Harrison street bridge is in good condition and is likely to meet every demand of traffic for the next ten years. The proposition to erect a double-track bridge at Polk street is simply ridiculous. A double-track bridge on a sixty-foot street would be a novelty. The eighth section of the ordinance is as follows:

"That a viaduct shall be erected on Taylor street over the tracks of the Chicago and Northern Pacific railroad company between the east bank of the South Branch and a point 50 feet east connection on Fifth avenue with the present approach to the Polk street viaduct, in accordance with the plan approved by the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works and filed in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works on the ——— day of ———, A. D. 1891; provided, however, that the portion of the viaduct between the east bank of the Chicago River and the west line of Fifth avenue shall be of wood and iron, to be replaced within five years from the date of the passage of this ordinance by a structure of stone and iron; and the Chicago and Northern Pacific railroad company shall reimburse, upon warrants drawn by the Commissioner of Public Works, said City of Chicago for all its expense in the erection of said viaduct as the work progresses."

The propertyowners on the east side of Fifth avenue have retained counsel to see what this section means. They claim that it is the intention of the railway company to make the point of connection on Fifth avenue twenty-eight feet east of the west line of the street; or, in other words, the street being fifty-six feet wide, it is proposed to occupy the entire west half of the street, which the propertyowners claim will completely ruin the street and injure their property for its present purposes. The property is mainly used as stone-yards and it is claimed the teams would not have free and easy access to the yards. If the ordinances are passed these people say they will institute injunction proceedings. This failing and the viaduct erected they also say they will bring suit against the city for damages. In any event the passage of the ordinances promises to involve the city in costly litigation.

COMMISSIONER NELSON RESIGNS,

Ill Health the Reason Alleged for Retiring from the Drainage Board.

Drainage Commissioner Murry Nelson has severed his connection with the Drainage Board, his reasons for such action being given in the following letter to Gen. Smith:

"Gen. George W. Smith: I find my health does not permit my return to Chicago at once, although much improved by a winter of absolute rest at the Barbados. I think it due the citizens who elected me to the office of Trustee of the Sanitary District, as well as myself, that I should not be holding an office the duties of which I am not able to perform. I therefore tender my resignation as such trustee through you as attorney of the board. This resignation is to take effect at the earliest possible moment consistent with the best interests of the public service and the provisions of law for filling the vacancy. Yours respectfully, MURRY NELSON."

The board will act on the resignation of Mr. Nelson and also that of Gen. Smith at the meeting to be held Saturday.

In speaking of the rumors concerning the collapse of the Drainage Board yesterday President Prendergast said:

"There is no danger that the drainage scheme will fall through, and it is not correct to say that I have lost interest in that great project. Quite the contrary. I have as much interest in it as I ever had. I will stand by the project to the last. I was elected by the people of this district to do so. I am not in the least discouraged as to the outlook. I have no fear that Mr. Nobe's proposal to repeal the law will succeed. I think it more likely that the law will be amended in accordance with the recommendations of the Commissioners. The valley people will not be misled by the agitators. They will not seek to impose impossible burdens on the people. But should the law not be amended we can proceed with our work in accordance with its provisions. I know I speak for a majority of the board in this matter. We must do our best to protect our water supply, and we must do it as speedily as possible. In saying this I express the sentiments of a majority of the Drainage Board.

"The resignation of Gen. Smith as attorney of our board is a mere incident, without political significance, as far as I can see. The resignation of Commissioner Nelson has been anticipated for some time. He has been in such poor health that he has not been able to attend the sessions of the board for four months. I have not heard that any of the other Commissioners is going to resign. I don't believe that any one of them will. There has been an amazing amount of misinformation—if I may so express myself—about this Drainage Board.

"It has been represented to the taxpayers by a certain section of the press that the drainage scheme is one of plunder; that the increase of taxes this year is wholly due to our operations. Now for the facts: We have spent, all told, only $150,000. The tax levy for drainage purposes is only one-tenth of the increase in taxation for municipal purposes. The drainage levy for this year is about $600,000. Three neighborhood special assessment cases in which I have been engaged lately—viz.: the Crawford avenue, the Belmont avenue, and the Diversey avenue cases, involve a collection of $600,000 for an area aggregating less than a square mile. The taxpayers do not object. The taxation agitation has been sedulously cultivated for sinister purposes.

"But you can say we are going ahead. We will get an attorney to succeed Gen. Smith and an engineer to succeed Mr. Worthen if he retires. We can elect a successor for Murry Nelson at the time of the judicial election in June next, I should say. There is no provision of the Drainage law providing for such election, but there is a provision of the General law which governs in such cases."

Dr. Gilmore spoke to the same general effect as Judge Prendergast.

WHY GOULD STAID AWAY.

CHICAGO'S GLORIOUS CLIMATE DOES NOT AGREE WITH HIM.

Unable to Secure a Quorum the Advisory Board Finds It Necessary to Adjourn—Another Effort to Secure a Quorum to Be Made in New York May 6—Gould's New Schemes to Injure Chicago—Decisions by the Commission—Violations of the Law.

The hopes that Jay Gould would be at the meeting of the Advisory Board of the Western Traffic Association have not been realized. A dispatch was received from him yesterday morning saying the climate of Chicago at the present time was such that in his present state of health he could not risk a visit to this city, and that he was on his way to Denver, where he expected the invigorating mountain air would do him much good. S. H. Clark, who was reported to be ill at Portland, Ore., was found to be with Gould, and according to advices was suffering from a severe attack of the grip. The Great Northern advised the meeting that one of its representatives would try to be in Chicago by Thursday or Friday. It was not deemed advisable to extend the meeting until that time, as the Eastern representatives were anxious to return home. Besides, without Gould's presence nothing could be done, as the principal subject to be considered was the willful violation of the agreement by the roads he controls and their manipulation of rates and diversion of traffic from the regular channel. The opinion was expressed freely that Gould's refusal to come to Chicago was due either to his inability to make a plausible excuse for the actions of his roads, or to the fact that he had no further use for the association. His attitude in this matter was criticised severely both by the Eastern and Western members of the board, and they gave vent to their outraged feelings by the adoption of the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The regular meeting of the Advisory Board after two days' session finds itself unable to proceed with business from the want of a quorum, by reason of the absence of the Great Northern railway, the Missouri Pacific railway, the Union Pacific railway, and the Southern Pacific company; and

"WHEREAS, There are many important matters demanding the immediate attention and action of the board which have been presented by the Commissioners, including proposed amendments to the by-laws, the relation of this association to lines not members and to the existing freight and passenger associations, the subject of joint agencies of passenger commissions, also the report of the Commissioners on the subject of the violation of the agreement by the Missouri Pacific railway company and an appeal taken by members from a decision of the Commissioners; and

"WHEREAS, Some of these matters are of such importance that if unacted upon at an early date the integrity and life of this association are threatened; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to immediately ascertain the earliest date at which a quorum can be secured, and that this meeting be adjourned subject to the call of the Chair as to time and place."

There being no hope that Gould could be induced to come to Chicago to attend a meeting of the Advisory Board at any time, and the Eastern magnates who came here to attend this meeting not caring to make another trip in vain, it was agreed to hold a special meeting of the board in New York, May 6. It is said that Gould has consented to be present at that time and answer for the misdeeds of the Missouri Pacific. The prevailing opinion is that at that meeting he will spring a new scheme, which will propose the abandonment of the existing association and the establishment in its place of an organization to cover the lines west of the Missouri River only. Gould's idea is that the lines west of the river can hold the lines east in check and compel them to maintain rates on through traffic. On traffic locally east of the Missouri he proposes to let the lines in this territory arrange matters among themselves as they may see fit. Gould can afford to let the roads east of the Missouri have a monkey and parrot time among themselves, as he is not interested in it. Besides, it will prevent the roads from kicking against the diversion of freight by his roads via St. Louis, Memphis, and Arkansas City. From present indications, however, there is no prospect his new scheme will go through. Neither the Burlington, Rock Island, nor Santa Fé, all of which have lines west of the river, is likely to submit to his dictation. These roads have come to realize that their interests will be put in jeopardy by yielding to Gould's desires, and that self-preservation demands they show a bold front to the wily schemer.

NEW YORK, April 15.—[Special.]—The news that Gould did not attend the meeting of the Advisory Board in Chicago today was the one topic of conversation in Wall street. It was believed generally that a dissolution of the Western Traffic Association. The stock market was much depressed. The declines in Western railroad shares averaged about one point.

The representatives of the Vanderbilt interests and of Drexel, Morgan & Co. professed themselves puzzled to account for Gould's action. Samuel Spencer of Drexel, Morgan & Co. was present when the meeting was called as the representative of the St. Paul road, and telegraphed to this city that the absence of Gould was unaccountable.

A report was current in Wall street today that Gould and Huntington had telegraphed to Chairman Walker that the roads controlled by them had formed their own connections to the seaboard and would have no further use for the good offices of Chairman Walker in managing their business. It is understood Huntington has made new arrangements with the Evansville and other systems by which his Southern Pacific system will be given a good Chicago connection outside of the lines in the association. The Gould system of roads compleated its connections with the Baltimore Terminal system Friday and all the business of these lines will be sent over the Richmond Terminal to Savannah and Washington, connecting at Washington with the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio to New York. The Atchison is not included in the deal, and if it wants business for its line it will have to fight for it or submit to be operated jointly by Gould and Huntington. The Wabash will go with Gould, and so will the Northern Pacific, and all the interests of Gould, Sage, and Huntington will be confined to their gigantic Southwestern and Trans-Continental systems, and the roads in the East will look after their own interests for themselves. The Rock Island, if the trouble comes, may suffer in several directions, and a large loss in business probably will be suffered by Chicago; as a large amount of traffic will be diverted and the lines which are ignored in the same way the Western Traffic Association has been.

The announcement that the Northern Pacific has ordered the completion of its extension to the Black Hills and the energetic movements of the Great Northern and Burlington are looked on as preparations for a bitter fight between these roads, and accounts for the continued heavy selling of Northern Pacific by the insiders. The Gould brokers and Gould's associates are all bearish in their talk, and are working for lower prices. The effect of the news of the practical collapse of the association was a heavy decline in the Northwestern and Southwestern roads in the exchange today.

FORT SMITH, Ark., April 15.—[Special.]—Jay Gould and party, consisting of S. H. H. Clark, George Gould and wife, Howard Gould, and Miss Nellie Hamilton, left this city today in a special over the 'Frisco road for Wister Junction. They will take a trip over the Choctaw Coal railway to South McAllister, which road Gould will inspect. The party spent the night and morning in Van Buren and this city.

DECISIONS BY THE COMMISSION.

Unjust Discrimination Against Localities—Export Rates Must Be Posted.

An important decision has just been filed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in a case brought by Hamilton & Brown against the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus, the Louisville and Nashville, and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroads, alleging unjust discrimination in rates. The decision in brief is as follows:

The rates on freight from inter-State points to Kramer, Ga., via the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad are made by taking the through rate to recognized "basing points" and adding thereto that local rate which will give the lowest combination. This method of determining a rate is criticised, and, as applied to such traffic operates as an unjust discrimination against that locality.

"All the carriers participating in the traffic, the rates for which were questioned in this proceeding, were not made parties, and the case, while showing that the through rates were discriminatory and unjust, failed to disclose sufficient facts upon which an accurate decision could be based, and accordingly it was held that the carriers who were parties to the proceeding be required to adjust their respective tariffs so as to avoid discrimination against Kramer, and that the carriers who were not parties be summoned to appear and show cause why a like order be not issued as to the business in which they participate unless their tariffs are voluntarily adjusted so as to avoid the discrimination complained of."

Another decision filed by the commission is regarding the reasonableness of rates for the transportation of fruit requiring special train service. This case was brought by the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange against a number of New England roads, and the complaint is that these roads charge $320 per car for the transportation of peaches from the Delaware district to New England points, which is claimed to be unreasonably high and oppressive, and the commission finding the facts as stated orders a reduction.

Still another decision is in regard to posting of rates on export cotton. The commission rules as follows: "Common carriers are required to post in their depots, stations, and offices schedules showing the rates and charges for transportation in force on the routes of such carriers, as well on freight which is, as on that which is not, for export. Where a carrier corrects the inequality of rates complained of and thus makes all the reparation asked in the complaint, or that the commission could afford, no order is required, and none will be issued."

Violations of the Law.

The fact that Special Agent Kretschmar of the Inter-State Commerce Commission is investigating alleged violations of the law by certain railway companies to be looked into by the next Federal grand jury has given rise to sensational stories regarding evidence obtained against one of the prominent dressed-beef and provision shippers in this city. All there is to this is that a discharged employé of this firm in order to get revenge threatens to adduce evidence that will get not only the firm in question, but also several railroad officials, in conflict with the authorities. The fact is, little attention is being given by the authorities to the matter, but their efforts are directed to the prosecution of two prominent Eastern railroads and one Western road for alleged manipulation of grain rates.

To Be Settled by Arbitration.

The trouble between the Alton and the roads in the Southwestern Railway and Steamship Association regarding the Alton's determination not to allow the same rates to be charged from Milwaukee and Wisconsin points to Texas points via St. Louis as are made from Chicago is about to be settled. The Alton has consented to let the matter be decided by arbitration, and Chairman Midgley of the Western Freight Association and Chairman Faithorn of the Southwestern Railway and Steamship Association have been appointed arbitrators. The Alton people feel confident their action will be sustained.

Will Look After Atchison's Finances.

BOSTON, Mass., April 15.—[Special.]—The firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co. are fast arranging for the separation of the Boston and New York houses. Mr. F. H. Peabody, today asked as to who would care for Atchison's finances in the future, replied: "I suppose Mr. Magoun and Mr. Baring. They have done the active work of late in this connection, and I suppose they will continue so to do. I see no reason though why this should necessitate any removal of the Atchison offices to New York. Atchison is still a New England concern."

Railway Notes.

James E. Gorman has been appointed Chief Clerk of the General Freight Department of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé vice A. M. Wells, resigned.

It is said Chauncey Depew and Cornelius Vanderbilt will be in Chicago in a day or two, their object being to bring about the formation of a strong alliance between the Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern, so as to enable them to live through a conflict for supremacy in the Northwest.

Chairman J. F. Goddard of the Trunk Line Association is expected to arrive in this city this morning to attend a meeting of the Joint Rate Committee of Eastern roads. The Board of Rulings also will meet while he is in the city and take such action as may be found necessary to enforce the boycott against the Alton.

The question whether the application of the Alton to sell 1,000 mile tickets between Chicago, Peoria, and St. Louis at two cents per mile shall be granted will be decided at a meeting to be held at Chairman Finley's office today. The Alton demands such rate to be able to meet the competition of the Jacksonville Southeastern.

Arbitrators Shattuc, Murray, and Donald gave a hearing yesterday to the representatives of the Rock Island and Santa Fé in the matter of appeal by the latter from the ruling of Chairman Finley requiring the Santa Fé to redeem the eight-eight 1,000-mile tickets purchased by the Rock Island at scalping offices some months ago. It is expected the arbitrators will give a decision in a few days.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has filed complaint with Chairman Finley against the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City, charging it with making a reduced rate, without authority, between Des Moines and Dubuque on account of the G. A. R. encampment at Dubuque. If found guilty the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City will have to forfeit the entire revenue derived from the business in question.

A conference between the General Passenger Agents of Chicago-St. Paul roads and the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and "Soo" Line was held yesterday regarding excursion rates to Northwestern points. It was agreed that excursion rates should be sold this summer over the above lines at one and one-third the rate recommended to that effect will be submitted to the next meeting of the Western Freight Association.

FRENCH SUGGESTIONS TO ITALY.

Paris Newspapers Criticise Italy's Attitude Toward the United States—Advise Her to Take Care.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The majority of the Paris newspapers just at hand, though remaining neutral between the United States and Italy, understand perfectly the special difficulties under which the State Department is laboring, from the fact that the Constitution places it in a peculiar situation in deference to the settlement of some foreign questions.

Le Temps, considered the Nestor of the French papers, says: At a distance of 1,000 leagues people do not understand easily the motives of the slowness of the Federal Government. But the question, so clear according to our European ideas, is mythical but simple on the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Blaine, the personification of extreme Americanism, does not intend to interpret wrongly the Federal Constitution out of courtesy for a foreign Power, and, what is worse, for a European nation given to excessive excitation. He alludes to the particular sovereignty of each State. The central power is limited expressly by the Constitution to a certain number of attributes; the police duties in the State are not included in that limitation. Anyhow, the Filicchio and the Lepanto are too precious to be risked in the deep waters of the Mississippi or to be exposed to being "torpedoed" in the harbor of New Orleans.

L'Intransigeant, which is edited by the famous Henri Rochefort, and which has the largest circulation among the working classes with the exception of *Le Petit Journal*, which is more especially a military and financial organ, says under the heading "Italians and Yankees": "The Yankees have a rather rude hand, and they are not troubled with an excess of sentimentality. They have shown it in New Orleans, when in order to extirpate from the soil the pernicious and secret society, the Mafia, they have lynched eleven Italians, more or less convicted of murder. The answer of the United States is polite, but rather vague; that must be admitted. But Italy will have to be satisfied with it. Despite her blindness, she would not dare, even with the permission of William II., to bombard the ports of North America. She would like to do it. But she does not ignore the fact that the Yankees, in expeditions, lively people in everything, and, moreover, well provided with dollars, the sinews of war, would soon procure the vessels they need. An armed conflict with the United States would have for Italy a gravity far different from that of an encounter with an Abyssinian negus. And Italy everybody will judge that she has not used the traditional ability in shouldering too openly the Mafia under the pretext that the society is composed of her citizens. In making the United States wise representations tending to insure protection for her honest citizens who have emigrated to America Italy could have won only approval, and the Washington Cabinet would have been obliged to give in. Now Italy's haughtiness toward the colossal Jonathan can but make her an object of laughter."

PLANNING A TRIP FOR MR. BLAINE, TOO.

Thus the Democrats Hope to Neutralize Harrison's Tour.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—[New York World (Dem.)]—A well-defined plan, having for its object the candidacy of Secretary Blaine in 1892, has been formulated by some of the Plumed Knight's enthusiastic admirers here and in the West [consisting of the *World's* Washington reports]. It embraces the retirement of Mr. Blaine from his position as Secretary of State next fall, or at any period within a few months, when it is safe to assume that the Italian affair will have been satisfactorily terminated.

The purpose [of the *World's* reporters] is to have Mr. Blaine's retirement from official life take place after the political effect of the President's tour in the South and West has worn off in these sections. Then Mr. Blaine's friends desire to take him over about the same route, though a more extensive one. The contemplated Blaine tour will comprise 10,000 miles of travel, as against the 6,000 miles embraced in the Harrison itinerary. The object is to bring the Western farmers as much as possible in personal contact with the man who has been endeavoring to get a foreign market for their "barrel of pork" and "bushel of wheat." Such a tour, coupled with his retirement from the Cabinet, would of course be a sufficiently plain avowal on the part of Mr. Blaine that he had entered the contest for the next Republican nomination for the Presidency.

President Harrison has declined to permit the special correspondents to accompany his party on the coming trip, but if Mr. Blaine's [*World* reporter] admirers carry out the plan they have outlined particular provision will be made for newspaper men. The trip which the President is about to take is palpably for the purpose of waking up his party in the hope that its effect will be felt in his own renomination. Mr. Blaine's friends want him to go through that section not as an officeseeker but as their candidate, who must take the nomination whether he wants it or not.

Whether this glittering scheme [of the *World's* report] has really been laid before Mr. Blaine or not cannot be exactly ascertained. Representative Binger Hermann of Oregon was the first to give a hint as to what was intended, but the idea has spread so among Mr. Blaine's friends that he will in a short time be obliged to advise them of his precise attitude in the matter.

Thirty years ago Isaac Cook started the celebrated Imperial Champagne. They now make 10,000 bottles a day. It's extra dry.

The Howe Scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Howe Scale Co., Chicago, Ill.

Headache, Neuralgia, Dizziness, Spasms, Sleeplessness, cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Bronchitis—Sudden Changes of the Weather cause Bronchial troubles. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will give relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

Brown's Household Panacea.
"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER." cures cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25 cents a box.

KILLED VAN PRAAG'S PET

LEGISLATORS DECLINE TO AMELIORATE THE SALOONKEEPERS' LOT.

That Little Word "Knowingly" Which the Representative of the "Levee" Wanted Inserted in the Dramshop Act Fails to Get In—Proposal to Abolish the Fee System at the Lincoln Monument—Another World's Fair Bill Appropriating $1,000,000 Introduced.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—[Special.]—A great deal of business was transacted in the Legislature today. The Senate advanced an Anti-Trust bill to third reading. The House took a fall out of Sol Van Praag's bill inserting the word "knowingly" in the Dramshop act, so as to require guilty knowledge on the part of any one who sold liquor to an habitual drunkard or a minor before a conviction could be had. Van Praag made a hard fight, but the House was against the bill.

There will be quite a discussion over a proposition to pay the custodian of the Lincoln Monument a salary instead of permitting that individual to forage off visitors and gain a living by the exaction of a 25-cent per capita admission fee and the sale of photographs. In view of the method of the Lincoln Monument Association's organization, it is claimed that any law intended to take the monument out of the hands of the association and place it under State control is unconstitutional. The bill is vigorously opposed by some of the members of the association. They point to the fact that visitors are charged a fee at Bunker Hill, at Garfield's monument, and at the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon, and claim that the fee charged excludes only objectionable persons, prevents vandalism, and that the monument and its treasure will be better cared for by the association than they could be by a changing and partisan Legislature.

The days of the introduction of bills have passed and the General Assembly has now begun to look forward to the date of the sine die adjournment. The House Committee on Rules this morning reported on the resolution of Mr. Allen of Vermilion and recommended the adoption of the rule prohibiting the introduction of bills after tomorrow, April 16. It was adopted by an overwhelming vote, and thus nothing but committee bills will be allowed to be introduced in the House after tomorrow.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Another World's Fair Bill Appropriating $1,000,000 Introduced.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—In the Senate this morning Mr. Bassett's bill providing that the Chattel Mortgage law shall not apply to mortgages given to secure purchase money was tabled.

Mr. Knopf's bill providing that in prosecutions for illegal liquor selling it must be shown the dram-shop keeper was personally aware of the illegal sale, was tabled, the bill having been reported by the License Committee without recommendation.

Bills were introduced:

By Mr. Fuller—Appropriating $1,000,000 for a State exhibit at the World's Fair and providing for a State commission of twenty-five members, who shall be selected, one from each Congressional district and five at large.

By Mr. Seibert—Providing that ethics shall hereafter be taught in the public schools.

By Mr. Bassett—Giving incorporated cities and towns authority over cemeteries to have the same removed when they become public nuisances.

Two appropriation bills, one making a general appropriation for the State Board of Agriculture, and the other appropriating $132,500 for the maintenance of State militia and purchase of a new rifle range, were passed.

A message from the Governor announced the appointment of Robert T. Evans of McLean County; E. C. Rossiter, Henry County; W. H. Green, Alexander County; E. R. Gastman, Macon County and Thomas Mark, Cook County, as the State Board of Education to succeed themselves.

Mr. O'Conor's Anti-Truck bill, to compel payment of all wages in money, was read a second time, amended by making an exemption of farm laborers, and ordered to a third reading.

The Senate then adjourned.

TAXED ON THEIR GROSS EARNINGS.

Favorable Report on the Bill to Assess Telegraph and Express Companies.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—The Committee on Revenue of the House made great progress this afternoon in the rapid disposition of bills which had been referred to it for consideration. About one-third of the bills pending in the committee will be tomorrow reported to the House with various recommendations.

It was decided to report favorably the bill requiring telegraph companies to make annual returns to the State Auditor of their business and gross receipts in the State of Illinois and imposing a state tax of 2 per cent upon their gross earnings in the State. A penalty of from $100 to $1,000 shall be imposed for violation of the act.

The bill provides that it shall not be lawful, after Jan. 15, 1892, for any person, company, or corporation to transact the business of telegraphing or sending messages by telegraph, for a compensation, without first making the report, as herein required, and procuring from the Auditor of Public Accounts a certificate of authority or license, and it shall be a condition precedent to the issuing or renewal of the annual certificate or license, by the Auditor of Public Accounts, that the person, company, or corporation making the statement or report shall pay into the State Treasury a specific tax of 2 per centum on the gross receipts received by said person, company, or corporation within this State, for the year included in this report.

The committee also decided to make favorable report on the bill taxing express companies in practically the same manner. The above bill provides for the taxation of telegraph companies. The penalties are the same as provided for in the Telegraph bill.

Many questions have been raised as to the constitutionality of any measure proposing to tax corporations upon the basis of their gross receipts, but as the recent Illinois Revenue Commission recommended the passage of a law similar in principle to this the committee decided that no constitutional bar stood in the way, and that this method of taxing telegraph and express companies should be adopted.

LEGISLATIVE MISCELLANY.

Van Praag's Chattel Mortgage License Bill —Committee Reports.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—Representative Van Praag of Cook will introduce tomorrow a bill providing that persons engaged in the chattel-mortgage business shall be required to pay a license fee of $300 per year to the city, town, or village in which they transact business, limiting them to 3 per cent interest a month, and requiring them to give a bond of $5,000 for the observance of the law.

Representative Nohe will introduce tomorrow a bill providing that the Citizens' League of Chicago be given a share of the money received from the train-sheet reports.

Representative May has prepared a bill which he will introduce on the first occasion, making the first Monday in September a public holiday, to be known as "Labor-Day," and providing that every Saturday of the year from 12 o'clock noon to 12 o'clock midnight shall be a public half-holiday.

The House Committee on Roads and Bridges this afternoon decided to report favorably Mr. Green's bill providing that the $937,000 refunded to Illinois under the Direct Tax law be divided pro rata among the counties of the State, to be expended in the building of macadamized and hard roads.

The bill slightly amending the Chattel Mortgage law in the interests of dealers in musical instruments who sell on time and take mortgages to secure the payment of the purchase money was also recommended for passage.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations recommended the passage of Senator Noonan's two bills making appropriations for the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear infirmary.

The Senate Committee on Warehouses recommended for passage Senator Sackett's bill providing for the periodical weighing of grain at warehouses for the protection of holders of warehouse receipts. Senator Fuller's bill to extend State grain inspection to all cities and districts having an elevator capacity of 4,000,000 bushels was also recommended for passage.

Senator Fuller's bill compelling foreign fire, marine, and inland navigation insurance companies to have a capital of $300,000 to do business in the State was recommended for passage.

The bills of Senators Arnold and Caldwell making the value of property insured the value expressed in the policy and compelling companies to settle on that basis were both recommended for passage.

The House Committee on Agriculture tonight favorably reported Mr. Hunter's bill providing for the taxing of mortgages and other liens on real estate.

The committee then took up for consideration the bill regulating stock-yard charges, introduced in the House by Mr. Ramsay of Clinton. Messrs. Herrick, Baker, Patterson, Burke, and Nash, commission merchants of Chicago, explained the workings of the commission business in the Union Stock-Yards at Chicago. Action on the bill was deferred to a future meeting.

MR. RAMSAY'S TEXT-BOOK BILL.

Scope of a Measure Intended to Lighten the Cost of Education.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—[Special.]—The question of cheapening the cost of text-books to the consumer will be brought before the House in the course of a couple of weeks. The subcommittee of the House Committee on Education has by a decided majority indorsed the measure drawn by Mr. Ramsay of Clinton.

Mr. Ramsay's bill provides that Boards of Education and directors may purchase books and other school supplies and sell them to consumers at cost, with an addition of 10 per cent for handling the same. They may if so disposed place such books, etc., in the hands of agents for sale under limitations as to cost, etc., as aforementioned. Schoolbooks can be supplied free whenever a majority of the voters of a school district so order by vote.

"It is argued that by the system of printing the books by the State we will secure them much cheaper than by purchase through State Boards of Education," said Mr. Ramsay. "The argument is good so far as it applies to quantity and no farther. Large quantities can always be bought cheaper than small ones. The chances for fraud would, I believe, be greater if the State purchased the books, because the State authorities are farther from the people than the local Boards of Education. This bill recognizes to a certain extent the principle of local option, so necessary to the diversified character of the people of the State.

"Two objects are desired by the people. One is to prevent hardship in the purchase of books by those who are compelled to change text-books on account of frequent removals from one district to another where different systems obtain. The second object is to reduce the cost of books to consumers. I believe the committee bill will go far to accomplish that result."

The Senate Committee on Education devoted this afternoon to hearing arguments on the text-book question and then referred all bills on the question to a subcommittee of five, consisting of Senators Wiles, Kerrick, Newell, Ferguson, and Thiele.

COOK COUNTY'S APPORTIONMENT.

Fifteen Senators Decided Upon by the Democratic Members of the Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—[Special.]—The Democratic members of the Committee on Apportionment met tonight and have agreed to block out an apportionment which would give Cook County fifteen Senators, as it is said to lack 8,078 votes from having enough to increase the number to sixteen. The Attorney-General is said to have given an opinion to this effect.

There are eight counties outside of Cook which would be made Senatorial districts by themselves. These are Kane, Will, La Salle, McLean, Peoria, Sangamon, Adams, and St. Clair. The remaining population of the State divided by twenty-eight, the number of Senatorial districts remaining unrepresented, would give a ratio of 75,000 for each district, which is claimed to be the correct ratio. This plan is to be shown on a map and the Democratic Senators from Cook called in consultation thereon.

CALLS IT AN OPEN DOOR FOR FRAUD.

The Provision of the Election Bill Providing for Burning the Ballots.

Illinois State Journal: The Ballot Reform bill now before the House possesses many desirable provisions in the line of reform and in the main is an excellent measure. There is one provision, however, that is positively dangerous and opens the door to unlimited fraud, especially in the hoodlum precincts of the larger cities, where the rape of the ballot-box is most conspicuous. This is the section requiring that all the ballots cast shall be destroyed as soon as the count of the vote has been completed by the clerks and judges at a given election. In other words, only the list of voters, the tally-sheets, and the legal returns are preserved and sent to the custody of the higher officials.

It requires no argument to prove the dangers surrounding such a provision. Under its operations clerks and judges can change results to suit themselves without fear of detection, as the ashes of the ballots will cover all manipulations. It is only necessary to make the number of votes alleged to have been cast for each candidate aggregate the total number in the precinct and the work is done. The destruction of the ballots renders it impossible to determine whether or not a fraud has been committed, all direct evidence being wiped out and utterly lost.

The only possible excuse for the destruction of the ballots is to confine the knowledge of how a given elector has voted to five persons instead of seven or eight. There is really no advantage in this. The average citizen is not ashamed of his vote, and it is not so essential that he should be shielded, in case he might be, to the extreme of letting down the bars to limitless fraud. When manipulation is charged it is absolutely necessary that the ballots cast shall be available for a recount, in order that every work may be detected with ease and promptitude. As applied to Chicago—where a similar law, so far as the destruction of ballots is concerned, is in force—the rascality of the fine-workers is almost beyond conception. It is only in such cities as Chicago that any change can be effected, and this lesson alone should deter legislators from repeating a very serious blunder in lawmaking. The provision of the General Election law that ballots shall be preserved under lock and key for at least thirty days ought to be retained, and unless this is done a premium is offered to rascality and the absolute assurance given that only the merest accident will lead to the detection of crooked work on the part of election officials. The passage of the law in its present form will lead to no end of mischief.

The special law applying to Chicago is a case exactly in point. It has been tried in two elections and found to work badly, and legislators should see to it that the evil is promptly corrected by emasculating therefrom the very provision which the House Elections Committee is seeking to incorporate into the General Election law. This would be a genuine reform, the importance of which cannot be safely overlooked at this time.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Capt. Catley Desires to Be Placed on the Retired List.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—Capt. C. N. Catley, Company C, Second Infantry, recently acquitted by a court-martial at Omaha of a charge of cowardice as a result of the Pine Ridge campaign, has asked to be retired. He is eligible for retirement, having seen thirty years' service in the army, but there is some question at the department about the propriety of giving place on the limited retired list to a sound, serviceable officer while physically incapacitated men are kept waiting. However, as the relations existing between Capt. Catley and some of his brother officers of the Second Infantry are somewhat strained it is probable his request will be granted in the interest of the service.

Boston Bankers Uneasy.

The $357,702 which was the quota to which the State of Maine was entitled under the Direct Tax Act was paid through the subtreasury at Boston mainly in silver certificates. The quota of Massachusetts—$700,000—must be paid in the same place. A telegram was received at the Treasurer's office today from three Boston banks stating that the payment of this large sum in silver certificates might cause great monetary disturbance in New England, and requesting the Treasurer to make the payment in gold. In reply the department informed the bankers that it would pay the warrant in lawful money of the United States and of such character as was on hand in the Boston Subtreasury.

Exports for March.

The Bureau of Statistics reports that the exports of breadstuffs from the United States during the month of March last were $12,382,130, against $15,778,289 during the same month of the previous year. During the month of March last the exports of beef, hog, and dairy products aggregated $12,304,153, against $10,565,653 during the same month of 1890.

Col. Morrison Confined to His Room.

Col. W. R. Morrison is now on the list of public men in Washington who are seriously ill. He doesn't lay his illness to the grip, as it partakes more of a neuralgic character. About a week ago Col. Morrison found it necessary to give up his labors on the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and since then he has not been able to leave his room. Tonight is physician reports him a trifle better, though still suffering a good deal of pain.

PANOLA.

A Flour Produced from Corn and that Improves All Others.

The new food product, known as Panola, which is now being introduced here by Mr. H. C. Moore, of Tama, Ia., is rapidly commending itself to bakers, restaurants, and the general public. In an interview with Mr. Moore as to the composition of the new product, he says:

"It is a flour made from our common corn. The corn is passed through a process of dry cooking until the vegetable acids are volatalized and expelled. One of the main acids in vegetable growths is the tannic. This acid gives the tannin in the bark of trees. By reference to the United States Pharmacopia it will be found that it is volatilized by placing it upon hot platinum plates. The result is that when the roasting arrives at a certain stage a delicious aroma is given to the product, very different from that given by ordinary methods of cooking. The time required in cooking the ordinary cornmeal to remove the raw taste is one of the reasons for the limited use of cornmeal. My method entirely removes this difficulty, as the panola is a very wholesome and palatable dish with no further cooking."

In reply to a question why the world has been so long ignorant of the existence of a preparation of such value, Mr. M. says:

"It is not a fact that the virtue of the method has been undiscovered. Panola has formed from time immemorial the chief food of the rural population of Mexico. It was the praise bestowed upon it by an American who had used it while exploring for mines in Mexico, together with my own experience in grinding popped corn on a coffee-mill in my boyish days, that first started me to thinking there might be a valuable flour obtained by treating our own corn in a similar manner. Last fall I prepared to give the matter an exhaustive test. The results shown in the high character of the testimonials it has received from parties of all classes in this city as well as in Tama, where its continued use increases instead of lessening. The same is the case here. Families that used ten-pound sacks are now repeating their orders and buying 48-pound ones."

Mr. Moore further states that his object at the start was not confined to putting Panola on the market as a health food in competition with other health foods. It was to produce a wholesome food supply from our great yields of corn that would cheapen the cost of living. If the product is of higher quality as a health food than those which are produced by secret methods, of course he cannot help it.

The lack of rapid and effective means for production is now the great obstacle in the preparation of Panola. To remedy it Mr. Moore has perfected and made application for a patent on a continuous grain roaster that will treble the output of any coffee roaster and get rid of any liability of scorching, which is the main objection to a cylinder roaster, as scorching, though but little, gives a bitter taste that spoils the panola for use.

Mr. Moore's testimonials to the excellence of Panola, both in this city and elsewhere, are of the very highest order, and there is little doubt that he has hit upon a nutritious food product which will soon come into general use. Samples of the flour and bread may be had of D. F. Bremner, Hayes' Bakery, No. 34 Ogden place, and of Templeton, No. 215 Randolph street.

GRAND ARMY MEN MEET.

GALA DAY OF THE ANNUAL IOWA ENCAMPMENT AT DUBUQUE.

In His Address State Commander Mills Declares That the Veterans Should Cease Asking for More Pensions—The Adjutant-General's Report Shows Over Twenty Thousand Members in the Iowa Department—General News of the Northwest.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 15.—[Special.]—This was the great day of the encampment. Thousands of visitors arrived last night and this morning. Gov. Boies came in on the morning train, and was received by the Mayor and local military companies. The parade was the grand feature of the day. At least 3,000 veterans were in line, and the procession was witnessed by 20,000 spectators. In the carriage with the Commander-in-Chief rode Senator Allison and Congressman Henderson. Gov. Boies rode with the Mayor of Dubuque and others in an open carriage drawn by four white horses and attended by a guard.

The business session of the encampment commenced today. Commander Mills delivered his annual address, in which he said the Grand Army should cease asking for more pensions. He said nothing about the proposed soldiers' monument. The Adjutant General's report showed 485 posts and 20,304 members. Gen. Veazey and Gen. Fairchild followed with addresses. Tonight a number of camp-fires and reunions were held. That at the Grand Opera-House was the principal one, and was addressed by Gen. John C. Smith, Col. Houlderson, and others. Col. Henderson presented an array of figures regarding pension appropriations.

NEW MINNESOTA IRON FIELDS.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Preparing to Reap the Harvest.

DULUTH, Minn., April 15.—[Special.]—There is renewed stir in the new iron district on the Western Mesaba near Grand Rapids, Itasca County. Explorations and tests have shown much richer deposits on the lands of the Itasca Iron company and one good find is reported on the lands of the North Star company, which has not heretofore been successful in finding good deposits. The Diamond Iron company, which owns 11,000 acres, has leased all its lands to the Itasca Iron company, giving the latter company control of 46,000 acres. The Northern Pacific will build a branch from its main line at Aitken to Grand Rapids, a distance of seventy miles, and it is reported that it is trying to make contracts with the iron companies to carry their ore to Duluth docks, expressing an ability to deliver ore on docks or to railroad connections by Nov. 1. That road is also given the credit of a scheme to parallel the line of the Duluth and Winnipeg from Grand Rapids to Cloquet, where it will connect with a leased line for this city, thus obtaining a line only nine miles longer than the Duluth and Winnipeg.

BLOOMINGTON SOCIETY STARTLED.

William Dinsmore Elopes with Miss Lena Snell, a Prominent Illinois Belle.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 15.—[Special.]—The city was treated to a sensation in high social circles when it was announced today that Will Dinsmore and Miss Lena Snell had eloped last evening and were married in Pekin last night. Yesterday it is not so essential that he should be shielded, in case he might be, to the extreme of letting down the bars to limitless fraud. When manipulation is charged it is absolutely necessary that the ballots cast shall be available for a recount, in order that every work may be detected with ease and promptitude. As applied to Chicago—where a similar law, so far as the destruction of ballots is concerned, is in force—the rascality of the fine-workers is almost beyond conception. It is only in such cities as Chicago that any change can be effected, and this lesson alone should deter legislators from repeating a very serious blunder in lawmaking. The provision of the General Election law that ballots shall be preserved under lock and key for at least thirty days ought to be retained, and unless this is done a premium is offered to rascality and the absolute assurance given that only the merest accident will lead to the detection of crooked work on the part of election officials. The passage of the law in its present form will lead to no end of mischief.

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SIGNED THE FIRM NAME.

SAMUEL KAUFMAN NOW SAYS HE ACTED WITHOUT AUTHORITY.

His Sons, Who Are Members of the Firm, Say the Same Thing, and So the Matter Is in the Courts—E. B. Thomas and J. B. Brown Have Trouble Over a Loan—Suit Over a Street in Lemont—Progress of the Juneau Bank Case—Record and Notes of the Courts.

Judge Driggs is hearing a peculiar case, entitled Aaron Feltenstein against Samuel Kaufman. In 1887 the defendant was acting as manager for his son, Eugene, and Richard Kaufman, who were doing business in Evanston as S. Kaufman Sons. In that capacity he signed a guarantee in the firm's name for plaintiff to enable defendant's nephew, Solomon Kaufman, to secure employment as traveling salesman for Feltenstein. The young man got away with $455 worth of goods, and Feltenstein sought to fall back on the written guarantee in the name of S. Kaufman Sons.

Suit was brought, and before Judge Anthony the father testified that he had no authority to sign the firm name and his sons corroborated him. Levy Mayer, representing the plaintiff, claims that defendant committed a fraud. Attorney Chytraus maintains that his client, Sam Kaufman, acted beyond his authority in signing the guarantee but there was no intent to deceive.

Trouble Over a Loan.

In the foreclosure proceedings commenced in the United States Circuit Court by E. B. Thomas against J. B. Brown, it is stated by the defendant that the controversy grows out of a negotiation in 1890 for a loan by Thomas to Brown of $250,000. The sum of $160,000 was to be paid at that time and the remaining $90,000 within the year. The security for the entire loan was put up at the time the first payment was made, but later in the year, when the remainder was asked for, it was not found convenient by Mr. Thomas to advance it, and his $25,000 of the remaining $90,000 has ever been paid over. Brown has demanded that the remaining part of the loan be paid, or that a proportionate amount of the security be returned to him. This Thomas has refused to do, it is said; hence the litigation. Brown avers that Thomas is in default and has no equitable right to enforce foreclosure.

Suit Over a Street.

The people of the State of Illinois, on relation of John New, began chancery proceedings in the Superior Court yesterday to compel the Western Stone company of Lemont to give up possession of Joliet street in the said village and to take down a fence which it is claimed the company has erected across the street, rendering it impassable. The complainant also asks for an injunction restraining the company from excavating stone at the point where the fence has been erected, and wants the obstructions removed and the road put in good condition.

Juneau Bank Case.

Judge Baker yesterday heard the evidence in the habeas-corpus petition of Charles E. Cook, who was arrested on a requisition from Gov. Peck on a charge of illegal banking at Juneau and Hartford, Wis. One of his former cashiers at the Hartford Bank, George Richardson, testified yesterday that at the time of the collapse of the Wisconsin bank Cook was not in Wisconsin and several witnesses swore he was right here in Chicago at that time. The case was continued until next Saturday for argument.

In the Divorce Courts.

Before Judge Hawes Otto W. Freese, a florist, boarding at the Atlantic Hotel, is pressing a suit for divorce against his wife Bernese, to whom he was married Sept. 20, 1887. Freese complains that he was obliged to leave his wife in August, 1890, because of her cruelty, and subsequently he learned that she was intimate with Tom Griffin. The husband testified that on one occasion Mrs. Freese attempted to take the lives of their children by locking them in a bath-room and turning the gas on. She remained in the room with them. The cruelty towards him consisted of her throwing household articles at him and using vile language. In reply to these charges Mrs. Freese denies the charges preferred against her and accuses him of cruelty and infidelity.

Alice Hollingsworth had no trouble in getting a divorce from her husband, Louis E., before Judge Hawes. She married defendant July 4, 1883, in Philadelphia, and in the summer of 1888 she was obliged to leave him on account of his cruelty and drunkenness.

Mr. Hardy's Point.

The City of Chicago is seeking in Judge Clifford's court to condemn for street purposes one of those famous lots disposed of by Harry L. Bishop, ex-Banker Prettyman's partner, to his brother William for $1. The lot is situated at Lexington street and Wabansia avenue. When the case was on on yesterday Attorney Charles M. Hardy, Bishop's counsel, sought to make a peculiar point to present to the Appellate Court. He challenged the jurors because they were drawn on Judge McConnell's panel, and Mr. Hardy argued that they were not competent to serve unless drawn on Judge Clifford's list. Judge Clifford decided against Mr. Hardy.

Sues Lord & Thomas for $50,000.

The newspaper advertising firm of Lord & Thomas was yesterday made defendant in a suit for $50,000 damages for breach of contract, the plaintiff being the Board of Trade of Wichita, Kas. During the land boom in 1888 it is claimed the plaintiff agreed to make extensive improvements in Wichita, provided Lord & Thomas interested in real estate which would give the Board of Trade a quarter section of land. It is also claimed Lord & Thomas failed to keep their contract.

Asks for an Accounting.

John R. Anderson has had a falling-out with one of his partners in the real-estate business, William H. Adams and he yesterday filed a bill for the dissolution of the copartnership and an accounting. The firm is composed of Anderson, Thomas H. Coleman, and William H. Adams, under the firm name of William H. Adams. Since the partnership was formed last year, it is charged, Adams has gone into business with others and has obstructed various trades. An accounting is asked.

Verdict for $20,000.

John Kryaztofiak, a Bohemian laborer, was given a verdict of $20,000 yesterday by a jury in the Superior Court in his suit against the Illinois Steel company for personal injuries received in the burning of a caldron of molten steel at the company's works two years ago.

Legal Notes.

Application was yesterday made to Judge Gresham by Attorney John W. Bishop for an extension of the time allowed him in which to answer the charges of unprofessional conduct. The time was extended to April 25 and the hearing set for April 28.

Mrs. Caroline A. Stone, residing at No. 86 North Ada street, took out letters of administration yesterday on the estate of her dead husband, Calvin Stone, who died possessed of property worth $6,000, and in the absence of a will it goes, according to law, to the widow and the children—Frederick K. and Frank P. Stone and Mrs. Carrie R. Buswell.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

12,499—S. G. Levinson vs. G. B. Leah. Asst., $1,200.
12,500—Henry L. Hertz, use of J. Kuhn, vs. Solomon Brandt and Charles Kaufman. Debt $800, dam. $500.
12,501—Douglas & David and J. McGaffey, attys.
12,502—John Noonan, use of same, vs. Michael Canningham and George Einstein. Debt, $500, dam., $250.
Same attys.
12,503—Frank Lee vs. Ella Lee. Bill for div. J. McEnery, solr.
12,504—Charles A. Hess vs. M. J. Buxbaum. Asst., $200. J. F. Leahy, atty.
12,505—David W. Storer vs. George A. Emery. Asst., $500. Thornton & Chancellor, attys.
12,506—Cond. Nat. Bk. vs. Paul Gores. Asst., $5,000. Boston & Harris, attys.
12,507—Joseph Steinhoff, use of Wm. Schroeder et al., vs. A. F. Huntington. Appl.
12,508—Julia C. Sullivan vs. Annie M. Stanley. Bill. P. F. Dunnenne, solr.
12,509—Lyman Brewing Co. vs. Charles A. Bowhall. Asst., $500. E. Furthmann, atty.
12,510—Katharine Cipra vs. Joseph Cipra. Bill for div. M. S. Lazarus, solr.
12,511—Arthur J. Thomson vs. L. Rosenfeldt. Asst., $500. A. Moore and B. W. L. Thomas, attys.
12,512—Indian Refining Co. vs. C. and N. W. Ry. Co. Asst., $5,000. A. Tripp, atty.
12,513—Jennie Jacobson vs. Abraham Rogalsky. Asst., $500. Bloom & Blum, attys.
12,514—People ex. rel. J. New vs. Western Stone Co. Information. J. M. Longenecker, atty.
12,515—Amanda M. Walker vs. James C. Ogden et al. Bill for dower. C. M. Walker, solr.
12,516—Same vs. W. W. Marcy et al. Same. Same solrs.
12,517—Harriett E. Buell vs. Edward J. and Ellen James. Bill. Rich & Stone, solrs.
12,518—Stadebaker Bros. Mfg. Co. vs. Wm. A. Prior. Asst., $500. Remy & Mantz, attys.
12,519—Bill. Withheld for service.
12,520—Victoria L. Tallion vs. Frederick H. Tallion. Bill for div. J. J. Beaudet, solr.
12,521—South Chicago Brewing Co. vs. Sophie Well. Asst., $500. Lackner & Butz, attys.
12,522—Mut. Security L. and R. Assn. vs. John H. Langschmidt et al. Bill. C. A. White, solr.
12,523—John R. Anderson vs. William H. Adams and Thomas H. Coleman. Bill. Stephens & Stoltz, attys.
12,524—George Olsen et al. vs. Edward J. Monaghan et al. Mech. lien. T. H. Gault, solr.
Withheld Cases—12,490, John A. Hamlin vs. Charles and Edgar Frohman. Asst. J. F. Latham, atty. (April 15.)

Circuit Court—New Suits.

90,449—Todd Bros. vs. Thomas L. Trekarn. Appl. Bill. Withheld for service.
90,450—Sarah J. Russell vs. Albert Devellie. Bill. Withheld, solr.
90,451—Withheld for service.
90,452—Gimbel et al. vs. D. Siddell. Attch. Ottenheimer Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.
90,453—H. E. Zilerman vs. J. A. Clark. Conf. judgt. Ottenheimer Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.
90,454—Jane A. Porter, by next friend, vs. City Electric Light and Coke Company. Case, $20,000. Withheld for service.
90,455—Withheld for service.
90,456—Simmons & Co. vs. D. Siddell. Attch. Ottenheimer Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.
90,457—Trade of Wichita vs. Daniel M. Lord & L. Thomas. Asst., $50,000. Walker & Clarke vs. James L. Campbell, s. M. Moore, tr., and John W. Hart. Bill. T. H. Gault, solr.
90,459—People ex rel. Solon S. Saunders vs. Charles J. Tomlin and Charles J. Jones. Hab. corp. Harpham & Clark, attys.
90,460—In re A. Bakke vs. Inga Bakke. Bill for div. F. B. Pease, solr.
90,461—Fannie Brown vs. Walter Hill. Case, $10,000. Sparling & Sterne, attys.
90,462—Henry Koth vs. B. Huisebus. Appl.
90,463—Patrick Shannan et al. vs. William Clemmons and Lloyd P. Collins. Bill. English & English, solrs.
90,464—Mary Sladek vs. John Sladek. Bill for div. E. A. Fisher, solr.
90,465—James F. McElwain et al. vs. James Craft. Asst., $1,000. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.
90,466—Abraham Steinheim vs. Mary Reiter. Appl.
90,467—Salisbury Kay, Soc. vs. Abner Taylor. Asst., $6,000. Walker & Lowden, attys.
90,468—Mercantile Nat. Bk. of Hartford vs. Same. Asst., $6,000. Same attys.
90,469—Middlesex Co. Bank vs. Same. Asst., $6,000. Same attys.
90,470—Samuel S. Robbins et al. vs. Same. Asst., $12,000. Same attys.
90,471—Christian Prohle vs. John A. Anderson. Conf. judgt. $62.45. A. Kurz, atty.
90,472—J. H. Rices et al. use of H. Mott, vs. Mary B. McCullum. Garn. R. S. Hill, atty.
90,473—Edward Kramer vs. Northern Watch Co., Daniel H. Burnham, John Griffith, and M. Morris. Case, $5,000. Rubens & Mott, attys.
90,474—C. J. Fausinsky vs. Mathias Kraft. Appl. Withheld Cases—91,825—Lyman F. Wilson et. al. vs. Jenney & Graham Gun Co., L. C. Beaton, and F. C. Remington. Bill. Bradley & Denmark, solrs. (Apl. 14.)—90,439—George H. Foster et al. vs. William and Zenas St. Pierre. Asst., $500. Smith, Helmer & Moulton, attys. (Apl. 14).—91,455—Meiselbar, admr., vs. Marshall Field & Co.; on fdg., $650; satisfied.

Judgments.

JUDGE BRENTANO—118,862—Jennie L. Tyler vs. Edward J. and Helen W. Cusack; on fdg., $192.50—107,457—Lazarus Silverman vs. City; on fdg., $3,390—111,134—Jacob Mitzler et al. vs. Henry Falker and Herman Stearn; on fdg., $25; satisfied.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—91,455—Meiselbar, admr., vs. Marshall Field & Co.; on fdg., $650; satisfied.

Decrees.

JUDGE SHEPARD—3,329—Stetlauer vs. Everett; dec.
JUDGE HAWES—3,490—Mccartney vs. Pope; dec.—3,048—Amy, from Ebenezer Shaw; dec. dir, for desertion.—3,186—Catherine, from Charles Warren; same for same.—129,111—Margaret, from Frederick Holme; same for same.
JUDGE TULEY—3,322—Com. L. & B. Assn. vs. Lenclot; dec.—38,428—James, from Bessie Bezerk; dec. dir.
JUDGE SHERWOOD—2,628—In re T. W. Hall & Co.; dec. on mandate of Appl. Ct.

The Call.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No call. No. 132,463, Drexel vs. City, on hg.
JUDGE HAWES—(Room 413.)—Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, No. 43, Freese vs. Freese, on hg.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Term Nos. 10,247, 6,050, 6,088, 6,305, 6,228, 6,250, 6,240, 6,211. No. 5,852, Scheunemann vs. Brinker, on trial.
JUDGE ALTGELD—No court.
JUDGE BRENTANO—April appeal calendar. First call, Nos. 81 to 100 inc.; trial call Nos. 5,748, 5,760, 6,277, 6,452, 7,192, 7,043, 8,013, 8,052, 3,667. No case on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—(February calendar)—Set motions and No. 21, No. 42, Miller vs. O'Brien, on hg.
JUDGE COLLINS—No court.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—No call. No. 78,162 on trial.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—(Room 397.)—First call, Nos. 251 to 300, inc. Trial call, 3,111, 2,505, 2,549, 2,551, 2,595, 1,998, 2,620, 2,660. Contested motions in 8,334, 9,162, 9,043. No case on trial.
JUDGE DRIGGS—Trial call. Nos. 1,125, 1,851, No. 1,841, Feltenstein vs. Kauffman, on trial.
JUDGE GRESHAM—Submitted cases.
JUDGE SCALES—First call, Nos. 1001 to 221 inc. Trial call, Nos. 4,808, 5,357, 6,037, 7,251, 7,882, 7,961, 8,006, 8,125, 8,233, 8,234. No case on trial.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 15.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:
Llewellyn J. Coppage, administrator, vs. William P. Gregg; Montgomery C. C.; affirmed.
John W. Kain vs. George Rinker; Huntington C. C.; reversed.
Joseph McNutt vs. Grange Hall Association, etc.; Marion C. C.; reversed.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company vs. Henry Lammert; Hamilton C. C.; reversed.
William F. McNagny et al. vs. James S. Fraser, executor, et al.; Kosciusko C. C.; affirmed.
Colvin Van Dolsen vs. State of Indiana; Huntington C. C.; rehearing denied.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—[Special.]—Business transacted in the Supreme Court today was as follows:
1—John O'Neil, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Vermont; passed on account of sickness of counsel.
28—William R. Dorsh et al., appellants, vs. Joseph E. Wilson, County Clerk, et al.; argued by George A. Saunders for the appellees and submitted by H. Tompkins for the appellants and by O. J. Dailey for the appellees.
30—Woodward Baldwin & Co., appellants, vs. Daniel J. Jewell et al. Argued by Walter D. Hill for the appellants and by Clifford Anderson for the appellees.
239—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. John D. Chidester et al. Submitted by Assistant Attorney General Maurey for the plaintiff in error. No counsel appeared for the defendants in error.
241—Lottie A. Scott et al., appellants, vs. J. C. Neely et al., etc. Argument commenced by Edward Mayes for the appellants and continued by W. V. Sullivan for the appellees.

Only a Few Curl Their Hair.

CHICAGO, April 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A little article in the columns of THE TRIBUNE this morning has probably attracted the attention of scores of men who have at some time been connected with the University of Michigan.

Some man, a late visitor at Ann Arbor, and a man who perhaps considers the free use of toilet articles a superfluity, makes the exceedingly broad statement that curling-irons are universally used by 2,000 of Michigan's male students, and further states that President Angell could make a reputation for himself by making the use of curling-irons an expulsion matter. Our President, without a doubt, could make a reputation for himself in that way; but, as he now holds the reputation of a man, he probably does not desire to replace this by that of an old woman. In the first place, this man states that 2,000 male students are undoubtedly addicted to "crimping." At least 20 per cent of these 2,000 men are farmers' sons, whose bringing-up and habits of life lead them to scorn any superfluous adornment.

Thirty per cent of the 2,000 are athletic men who cannot afford to arrange their hair in long curls for lusty opponents to swing them gently around by. Twenty-five per cent of our men are sober, quiet, and studious fellows who do not possess the vanity or have the time to make use of the heated irons. Of the remaining 25 per cent nine-tenths are careless, happy-go-lucky fellows who do not care enough about the opinions of others, in either sex, to take the trouble attendant upon crimping.

A few airy-brained ones undoubtedly spend much time in pluming their feathers, and these few invariably are the object of all fun and the victims of the papers' funny men. Even these effeminate members should be given some credit, for college journalism, an acknowledged educator, must have something to keep the grind editor busy, and our frizzly few furnish what they want for "current notes." This defense against the charge of masculine deterioration in the U. of M. is respectfully submitted by ONE OF THE 2,000.

WHERE THEY ALL GO TO.

Where did James G. Blaine go to when in Europe?

Where did Senator William M. Evarts go to?

Where did Mr. P. D. Armour go?

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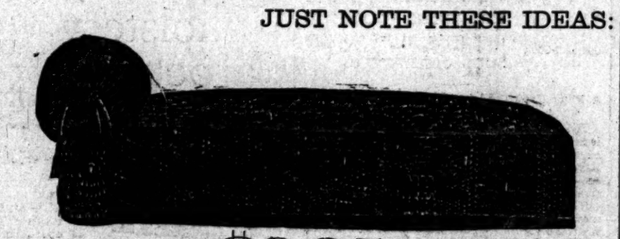

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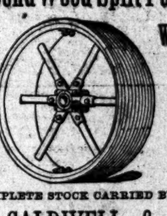

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THE LONDON TIMES

Of February 28 says: "America sends us this week a very learned, elaborate, and suggestive work on constitutional law, entitled 'Political Science and Comparative Constitutional Law,' by John W. Burgess, Ph. D., LL.D. . . . His work . . . is full of keen analysis and suggestive comment, and is a noteworthy contribution to the comparative study of political science and jurisprudence. . . . Dr. Burgess possesses a keen insight into essential political and constitutional fact, and his work may be confidently recommended to all serious students of comparative politics and jurisprudence."

A GREAT WORK.

Political Science and Comparative Constitutional Law.

By JOHN W. BURGESS, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of History, Political Science, and International Law, Dean of the University Faculty of Political Science in Columbia College.

Two volumes, 8vo., cloth, 781 pages. By mail, postpaid, $5.00. Special terms for class use.

The first Part of the work is devoted to the general principles of political science. It is divided into three Books. The first Book treats of the nation as an ethnological concept; the second treats of the State, its idea, its origin, its forms, and its ends; the third shows the historical development of the four typical constitutions of the modern age, those of England, Germany, France, and the United States.

The second Part is devoted to a comparison of the provisions of these typical constitutions and a generalization from these provisions of some fundamental principles of constitutional law. The three Books treat, the first of sovereignty within the constitution, the second of civil liberty, and the third, which constitutes the SECOND VOLUME, of government—legislative, executive, and judicial.

The work is intended as a systematic treatise containing the results of the most modern thought upon the subjects treated.

From JULIUS H. SEELYE, D.D., LL.D., ex-President Amherst College:

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A Review devoted to the Historical, Statistical, and Comparative Study of Politics, Economics, and Public Law. Edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia College. $3.00 per year.

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*Sunday excepted. Office and dock foot Michigan-av.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENGER Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 1:10 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:30 pm	† 1:15 pm
Spirit Lake and Dakota Express	† 1:30 pm	† 1:15 pm
Council Bluffs & Minneapolis Ex	* 1:30pm	* 1:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 6:40 pm	* 6:50 am
Omaha Limited Vestibule	* 1:00 pm	* 8:05 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 5:30 pm	† 10:10 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:45 pm	† 10:20 am
Council Bluffs night Express	* 10:20 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Spirit Lake Ex	* 10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Peoria Night Express	† 11:00 pm	† 6:20 am
Kan. City, St. Jos. & Atch. Exp	† 11:00 pm	† 6:20 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 231 Clark street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 4:00 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 5:00 pm	* 1:35 am
Custer Park and Detroit Accom.	† 4:30 pm	† 10:30 am
Worth Accommodation	† 6:30 am	† 9:00 am
Worth Accomodation	† 10:30 am	† 1:50 pm
Worth Accomodation	† 5:25 pm	† 7:55 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 231 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim	2:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:05 pm	7:20 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 231 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	2:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Local Ex	9:05 pm	7:20 am

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	* 8:50 am	* 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*†1:15 pm	*†9:30 am
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:01 pm	* 9:30 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:30 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:30 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln & McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†10:30 pm	†10:30 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 3D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

WORLD'S FAIR IN RELIEF.

BUILDING PLANS FOR A PANORAMA ON PECK COURT.

A $40,000 Structure, Unique in Design, to Occupy the Corner of Wabash Avenue and the Court—To Show the Exterior View of the Exposition in Miniature Models—City Improvement—Report of the Real-Estate Board—More Taxes Needed.

The corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court is to be occupied in the near future by a building which will be unique both in its construction and in the use to which it will be devoted. This corner, with a frontage of 109½ feet on Wabash avenue and 180 feet on Peck court, will be leased by the Phillipson World's Fair Relief company for a term of ten years at an annual rental of $16,000, taxes and assessments being paid by the lessee. The owner of the property is Hiram Wheeler, and the agents negotiating the lease Snow & Dickinson. The Phillipson World's Fair Relief company was incorporated about a week ago with a capital stock of $250,000. At the head of this company are William and Emil Phillipson of the Phillipson Decorative company. The name of the company gives something of a clew to its intentions. The World's Fair is to be exhibited in a relief panorama. In other words, this company has secured from the managers of the World's Fair the exclusive right to exhibit in the cities of this and foreign countries a model of the building and grounds of the World's Fair. Jackson Park, with its lakes, trees, and fountains, and all the buildings, railways, and towers are to be modeled on a scale of one-eighth of an inch to a foot.

The work will be done in metal, alabaster, and carton pierre. It will be made entirely realistic. The lakes and fountains will be modeled with metal, and filled with water. Electric fountains will be reproduced. Buildings will be lighted from their interiors. Even the trees and shrubbery of the improved park will find a place in the panorama which is to be laid out. Plans and sketches are to be furnished to this company from the World's Fair headquarters as rapidly as they are decided upon.

On the corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court will be located the first building and panorama of this company. A building two stories high, covering the entire lot and involving the expenditure of $40,000, will be erected. Its construction will have some pecular features. It will be built of iron, glass, and the composite material known as staff. A 20-foot arched entrance will open into the building from Wabash avenue. This entrance will extend back 60 feet to the panorama proper, and will be the artistic feature of the building. It is to be finished in panels of figural and molded work, and will be hung with paintings. The frontage on Peck court, back 24½ feet, and the Wabash avenue frontage will be devoted to stores and a cafe. The remainder of the main floor, 85x120 feet, will be occupied by the panorama proper. It will be arranged in the center of this space with raised floors on all sides for spectators. The company will erect another building on the Fair grounds at Jackson Park and will encourage the formation of companies in outside cities. It is said that building will be commenced as soon as possession of the property can be obtained.

CITY IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

A Fifty Per Cent Increase in Taxation Recommended.

The report of a special committee appointed by the Real-Estate Board to devise some plan for raising the funds necessary during the next two years for the improvement of the city was read before a meeting of that body yesterday afternoon. The committee was appointed after the discussion of the question in regard to the extent of the city and the available funds. The report suggested providing for an additional tax of 1 per cent, to be used for municipal purposes. This contemplates a 50 per cent increase in the city taxes for one year. Objections were raised to the adoption of a report suggesting an increase in real-estate taxes, and further action will be taken at the next meeting.

President Lombard announced that the subject for discussion at the next Real-Estate Board dinner will be the proposed settlement of the Lake-Front question.

Real-Estate Notes.

Adolph Loeb & Bro. have sold the southwest corner of South Park avenue and Seventy-sixth street for $9,250.

C. U. Gordon & Co. sold the northwest corner of Greenwood avenue and Sixty-second street, 150x173 feet, yesterday, for $15,000.

The sale of 200 feet on Sixty-second street reported yesterday should read for outside parties represented by Dr. Guy Dorn instead of for him.

GUESTS OF CHICAGO FOR A DAY.

Some of the Arrivals at the Leading Hotels of the City.

Palmer—C. W. Hackett and Miss Hackett, St. Paul; D. W. Baker, Rochester, N. Y.; H. G. Utley, Rome, N. Y.; Dr. G. R. Wood, Mrs. J. N. Robinson, and Miss Roy, Honolulu; E. C. Atkinson, Philadelphia; J. V. McDowell, Omaha; L. Ayers, St. Louis; F. J. Portenheimer and wife, Clinton, Ia.; J. S. Davis, Rochester; H. Porter, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Trusdall, Amboy, Ill.; D. Gregory Burke, Plymouth, Pa.; Harris Albert Tuttle, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Thornton P. Craft and wife, New York.

Grand Pacific—The Hon. W. A. Clark, Butte, Mont.; Benjamin Brewster, New York; W. G. Masters and wife, Wankato, Minn.; L. A. Murphy and wife, Cleveland; S. H. Verlie, Moline; W. B. Shattue, Cincinnati; Martin Collins, St. Louis; Lewis Yalden, New York; C. E. Rich, Denver; Froeman I. Workwald, New York; George O. Stevens, Boston.

Richelieu—R. C. Aulcott, Lincoln, Neb.; S. R. Knott, J. T. Crutchfair, Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Emery, Fort Wayne; W. E. Grace and daughters, New York; A. Strouse, and John L. Lardy, New York; H. E. Mead, Dayton, O.; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Fryman, city.

Auditorium—Edgar Hill, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Curtis, Rochester; James P. Trott, Niagara Falls; W. L. Mehle, New Orleans; Waldo Lincoln, Worcester; H. C. James, Denver; Mrs. S. S. Sheppard, San Francisco; J. H. Evans, Omaha; F. L. Underwood, Kansas City.

Leland—Benjamin I. Cohen, Portland, Ore.; W. J. Bell, Rochester; George R. Cleveland, Portland, Ore.; Ida H. Sherman, Indianapolis; George G. Mullins, Los Angeles; C. A. Wilkinson, New York.

Sherman—Mr. and Mrs. Milton Doolittle, Atkinson, Neb.; F. D. Hillman, Tecumseh, Mich.; J. N. Stebbings, Spencer, Ia.; Carl Buckstoff, Salem, O.; D. R. Keith, Tallapoosa, Ga.

Tremont—Charles W. Gray, Worcester, Mass.; W. P. Montgomery, Detroit; Robert Bagley and wife, Menominee; J. M. Gilmore and G. H. Washburn, Louisville.

Wellington—W. J. King and wife, Springfield; I. M. Weston, Grand Rapids; T. C. Barnes and wife, Lexington, Ky.; C. W. Black, Grand Rapids.

SOUTHERN LUMBER FIRMS FORM A TRUST.

With a Capital of $50,000,000 They Expect to Make Their Business Profitable.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 15.—A charter was granted Monday to the largest lumber firms of Georgia for what is in reality a mammoth lumber trust. Such firms as J. K. Clark & Co., Southard Bros., Hilton, Dodge & Co. of New York, and Stillwell, Mill & Co. and McDonough & Co. of this city are in it. The organizers have capitalized their mills, railroads, and timber lands at a minimum of $50,000,000. This immense pool, known as the South Atlantic Land and Lumber company, expects to control prices of lumber and stop the profitless cutting of prices which has been going on for some time.

Maj. R. W. McClaughry Resigns.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., April 15.—[Special.]—Maj. R. W. McClaughry, for fourteen years Warden of the Joliet prison and for the last three years General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, has resigned his position, to take effect May 15. He goes to Pittsburg to take charge of a similar institution. He resigns because of the health of his family, which has been seriously affected by a residence of three years in this valley.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose etc. — Of perfect purity. Of great strength. Economy in their use. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

CLOSING OUT CLOSING OUT

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams

Consolidating with our Chas. Gossage & Co. House.

Never in the history of the Dry Goods Trade of this city has there been such a SLAUGHTERING of PRICES as is now going on HERE. Notwithstanding our enormous stock of HALF A MILLION DOLLARS of the Newest, Finest, and Most Desirable Dry Goods to be found anywhere, the assortments will soon be broken.

BUYERS should not defer the MANIFEST ADVANTAGES of an EARLY CHOICE, but should COME AT ONCE. It will PAY YOU the biggest interest on any money you have ever expended to "COME NOW" and supply your present and future wants at our

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE,

WHICH WILL SOON BE OVER.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., 111 to 115 Wabash-av.

SPRING GARMENTS.

A special purchase of Outer Garments of this season's production, desirable in fit, finish, fabric, and style, has been made, and at a price very much lower *than is ordinarily paid. From this purchase and at* prices consistent with the very low cost, *we quote 5 bargain items, enumerated as follows:*

"Beau Brummel" or Military Cape Ulsters, sold earlier in the season for $18.00, At $15.00 each.

"Scotch Tweed Blazers"—Satin lined throughout in Brown and Gray Mixtures (worth $20.00), At $15.00 each.

"Connemara Circulars" of Ladies' Cloth in Blacks, Tans, and Grays, At $6.50 each.

"Top Coats" of Black Scotch Cheviot, Double-Breasted, At $5.00 each.

"Stanley Capes," in newest shades, At $12.00 each.

"Black Blazers," narrow roll binding, Tailor-Made, At $6.75 each.

ROTHSCHILD BROS

Exceptional Values.

180 State-st.

SPRING GARMENTS.

SPECIAL:

300 Ladies' ENGLISH TOP COATS made of all-wool TAN colored Cheviots, double breasted, with large pearl buttons, a regular $12.00 garment, $7.50

SPECIAL:

Handsome CAPE NEW-MARKETS, Tan or Gray Cheviots, deep Military Capes, coat collar, very superior finish, $12.50 *Worth $18.50.*

ROTHSCHILD BROS., 180 State Street.

DRUNKENNESS;

Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.

48 page book of particulars free. To be had of BUCK & RAYNER, 117 S. Clark-st., DALE & SENFILL, Clark and Madison-sts. Trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS and ROBT. STEVENSON & CO., Chicago, Ill.

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L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 MADISON-ST., Tribune Building.

1868. The Old Reliable. 1891.

CANDY Try the experiment of sending $1, $2.50, or $5.00 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver east to Boston west of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

Of Interest . . . .

To those who have homes, offices, churches, hotels, or public buildings to furnish.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Carry an unequaled stock of

From the lowest to the finest grades in designs not to be seen elsewhere. Rugs, Upholstery and Carpets,

Which they invite you to inspect.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"Epoch Making Price—for Thursday."

500 Women's Cheviot, Tweed, Corkscrew, Diagonal, etc., Silk and Satin Lined—

"Reefer Jackets," "Blazer Jackets," $7.50

Worth $15.00 to $20.00.

"Countless" Thousands Will Come.

Hobbs' Nerve Tonic Pills.

Cure Insomnia, Nervous and Physical Debility, Vital Exhaustion, Pain in the Back, Cold Hands or Feet, Bad Circulation, Blue Lines under the Eyes, Pimples, and all other Nervous or Blood Diseases in Either Sex.

If you are suffering from Derangement of the Nerves, Impure Blood, or Past Errors you should at once take Dr. Hobbs' Nerve Tonic Pills, the Great Life Renewer. Price, 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

At 633 West Adams-st.,

This (Thursday) Morning, 10 O'Clock,

THE ENTIRE CONTENTS

16-ROOM RESIDENCE.

Fine Upright Piano, Good Furniture, Carpets and General Household Goods.

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ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL, MANLIUS, N. Y. Summer School Address WM. VERBECK.

Chas. Gossage & Co. | SILK DEPT.

State and Washington-sts.

The Greatest Opportunity (—ACKNOWLEDGED BY CRITICS TO BE THE FINEST MERCANTILE ROOM IN THE WORLD.—)

EVER OFFERED THE CHICAGO PUBLIC TO OBTAIN

Rich Dress Silks —AT A— SACRIFICE

..10,000 YARDS.. *Brocade Japanese Silks,* 50 Different Shades . . . 48c PER YD. In Solid Colorings and Self-Toned Effects.

Imported to retail at $1.25 per yard—very suitable for House Gowns and general summer wear.

7,500 YARDS .... Rich Quality *Moire Antique Silks* (In Street and Evening Shades), 88c PER YD. Usual Retail price, $2.50.

100 PIECES ... Assorted Colorings *Moire Francaise Silks* (22-Inch) . . . 48c PER YD. Regular $2.00 Quality.

15,000 YARDS ... Striped Brocaded *Novelty Silks and Satins* (22-Inch, in Dark and Light Shades), 58c PER YD. Reduced from $1.50.

100 PIECES BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED .... *Summer Surahs* ..... 48c PER YD. Reduced from 75c.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PIECES .... *China and Japanese Silks* (24 to 27 Inches) 58c PER YD. Reduced from $1.00 and $1.25.

UNION PACIFIC — OVERLAND ROUTE

IS THE Favorite Line TO ALL Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, California, Oregon, Washington, —AND— Puget Sound Points.

For rates, tickets, or any desired information apply to W. H. KNIGHT, General Agent, 121 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

HEALTH FOOD CO.

WESTERN AGENCY, GILLESPIE & MOORE, 1601-1633 WABASH-AV.

For DIABETES: Diabetic Food, Whole Wheat Gluten. Ask your grocers for WHEATENA. Our Foods adapted to all conditions of robust health and wasting disease; are indorsed by all the leading physicians. Descriptive pamphlets free.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

An Extraordinary Bargain.

WE PLACE ON SALE TODAY

150 PIECES

ALL-WOOL DRESS GOODS —AT— 50 CENTS PER YD.

CONSISTING OF

52-inch Mixed French Foules (worth $1.25).

52-inch French Cheviots (worth $1 and $1.25).

48 and 52 in. English Broadcloths (worth $1).

ALL AT THE SAME PRICE

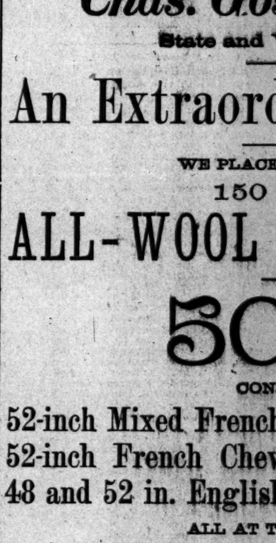
Fifty Cents Per Yard.

NOTE—The opportunity of the season to obtain DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS at LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

JAMES H. WALKER & CO. WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.

THE CLOAK DEPARTMENT

Offers this week (of the usual high quality):



Six Extraordinary Values

In Ladies' Spring and Summer Garments.

Ladies' Cloth and Stockinet JACKETS, $2.00, $2.95, $3.50 & $5.00.

Ladies' Camel's Hair Blazers, handsomely embroidered with gilt, black, navy, brown, and tan, - - $5.00 Worth double.

A Magnificent Display of Ladies' "Stanley" and other Capes from $4.50 to $35.00 each.

Ladies' and Misses' SHORT CLOTH CAPES, $2, $3 & $5

Ladies' Black Clay Diagonal Reefers, tailor made, silk rhadame facings, pearl buttons; Ladies' Black Cheviot Reefers, new French cut, exquisitely finished, - - - - - - - CHOICE $10

We continue our Great Sale of Challies, 2c per yard; Handkerchiefs, 1c each; and thousands of articles throughout the house in the same proportion.

At 390 State-st., WYLEY'S HOTEL,

We sell the entire contents 2 upper flats, 24 rooms, well furnished.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 10 A. M. AT WEST MADISON

The Furniture of an 11-Room House, 6-year-old Horse to the highest bidder, will be sold with us.

BARKER, PLAUT & WILLIAMS.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

"WISE OLD UNCLE SAM."

He Makes Somebody Responsible for the Quality of His Guns.

LONDON, April 13.—Col. W. Ho pe has written to the London papers with regard to the United States navy. He says:

"There is a general idea that the United States is at the mercy of the Italian navy. That is not my opinion. War is quite out of the question, but if such a misfortune should happen, I believe that the Italian fleet, after having done, no doubt, great mischief, would have to withdraw with diminished numbers and greatly crippled.

"I spent the greater part of last November in Washington, where I was formerly attaché to her Majesty's Legation, and while there received a very kind invitation to examine the new guns and the navy-yard. I knew that the guns made there were on the same general principle as the modern English and French guns, and I expected to concern everything, but in the end could only praise. The faulty proportions and abominable workmanship of our English guns are carefully avoided, with the result that, unlike the Elswick and Woolwich guns, the Washington guns can be thoroughly relied upon to do what is professed for them. This is a large statement, for the Elswick and Woolwich guns cannot be relied upon to do more than 50 to 75 per cent of what they are professed to do. The Washington gun factory is perfect, the lathes superior to any in the country, and they work faster.

"The secret of the good workmanship lies in fastening the responsibility for everything upon some official by name. Here in happy England the system is that no one man shall be responsible for anything. The country is so soft, so indolent, so ignorant, so rich, and so careless that it is perfectly contented with floating down the stream gayly to coming disaster, when the awakening will be too late; but wise old Uncle Sam insists upon some one naval officer being responsible by name for each individual thing. All these officers being on the active list of the navy, their own lives may depend, the next year, on the carefulness of their work this year. It is then no wonder that not one of the Washington guns ever has burst or failed to do what it was intended to do."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Wednesday, April 15:

Vincennes-av., s e cor of 71st-st., 49¼x123 ft. April 14 (A. W. Herbert to C. E. Moore)..... $ 250
Halsted-st., 100 ft n of 57th-st., e f, 50x150 ft. April 15 (P. Hale to L. J. Arthur)..... 23,000
Melrose-st., 500 ft e of Evanston-av., s f, 25x125 ft, April 13 (J. Griefenjegen to A. E. Williams)..... 6,000
Emerald-st., bet 57th and 58th-sts., e f, 33½x145 ft, dated April 11 (H. A. Harsh to J. F. Belkmap)..... 3,400
Market-st., (and 163x101 95⅞ ft n of Adams-st., 60x80 ft (O. H. Boche to A. Gower)..... 123,000
Otto-st., 191 ft e of Herndon, e f, 50x126 ft. (F. Lembke to J. S. Erickson)..... 1,306
Herndon-st., 48 ft n of School, e f, 24x125 ft, (same to same)..... 2,850
Halsted-st., 49¾ ft s of Belmont-av., w f, 132x125 ft (E. W. Berg to W. Hudson)..... 10,200
Halsted-st., s e cor of Belmont-av., w f, 99¾x125 ft. March 30 (J. Jordan to Catholic Bishop of Chicago)..... 9,500
Oglesby-av., 150 ft s of 81st-st., w f, 50x183 ft, March 31 (S. H. Bingham to J. Q. McAdams)..... 4,625
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Emerald-st., bet 57th and 58th-sts., e f, 33½x145 ft, dated April 11 (H. A. Harsh to J. F. Belkmap)..... 3,400
Market-st., (and 163x101 95⅞ ft n of Adams-st., 60x80 ft (O. H. Boche to A. Gower)..... 123,000
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BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued yesterday:

Mrs. Koch, 2-story frame flats, 830 Racine-av..... $1,700
E. Spangenbergen, 2-story frame dwelling, 129 Webster-st..... 2,000
C. L. Young, 2-story frame dwelling, 94th and Howard-sts..... 1,500
Conrad Paige, three 2-story and basement brick stores and flats, 6226 to 6230 S. Halsted-st..... 22,000
F. M. Otman, 3-story and basement brick flats, 28 to 32 Cleveland-av..... 4,300
A. S. Hodberg, 1½-story frame cottage, 111th-pl. and Mary Wilan, 2-story and attic frame flats, 6255 to 6257 Wentworth-av..... 2,500
W. Goldsmith, 1-story frame cottage, 2070 36th-st. Henry Blatsmer, 2-story and cellar brick flats, Armitage-av..... 2,300
John Demeter, 2-story and cellar brick flats, 506 Lincoln-st..... 7,000
Fred Crook, 2-story and basement brick cottage, 80 Milwaukee-av..... 2,000
John Darscott, 2-story and cellar brick flats, 150 and Forest-st..... 1,800

BUILDING PERMITS.

J. Berbik, 1-story brick cottage, 1215 Whipple-st. 1,200
C. Schwartz, 2-story and basement brick flats, 30 Fullerton-av..... 8,800
John Gordon, 1-story and basement brick flats, 200 and 202 Belden-av..... 5,000
Mrs. Emma Lourux, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 2124 Dearborn-st..... 9,000
H. P. Mieaus, 2-story frame flats, 6022 Avenue C. 1,500
C. A. Brook, 2-story and basement frame flats, 144th-st. and Michigan-av..... 2,200

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ENGLISH SETTER BITCH, BLACK and white and tan; reward. C. H. KILPATRICK, 160 Park-av.

LOST—IN VICINITY OF MADISON-ST. FIRE lady's gold watch; owner's monogram engraved on case. Finder leave at 302 Washington-blvd.

LOST—TUESDAY EVENING, BETWEEN LELand Hotel and Columbia Theater, a crescent brooch of precious stones. Suitable reward if returned to J. JEFFERSON, McVicker's Theater.

LOST—A PIECE OF LADIES' WATCH-CHAIN, last Friday, down-town. Please return to 23 University-place, top flat.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JERRY: TWENTY-NINE ON FIVE at eleven. B.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—THOUSANDS OF INTELLIGENT AND HONEST READERS OF THE TRIBUNE have become convinced at my expense that no man ever has, can, or will produce a remedy so fit for all human ills as is VITÆ-ORE. It has cured thousands of so-called incurables and has never failed only when INTERFERED WITH BY SOME QUACK KNAVE, who grows rich on the prolongation of human ills. No one wanting health restored—not wanting a complaint to keep from honest work or draw a pension and drone on bread winners—fails to find in this wonderful discovery all heart craves for. VITÆ-ORE needs no indorsing. It has stood the test and assailment of all opposers. Its superiative, matchless virtues are latitudes above suspicion or the assailment of KNAVISH QUACKS, for none but public enemies do abuse it. While there lives not a would-be public benefactor but sets its forward march. I want no one's money until convinced at my expense that it is the BEST THING ON, IN, OR OUT OF THE EARTH for the ills you suffer with. So send six addresses of sick friends for package by mail. No fooling, humbugging, dead-beating will be tolerated. I can only ask to be treated as I treat all. I am no quack doctor or long haired infidel Joe Sic with a poik-root decoction fiddling for fools, nor have a quick-acting nervine penny-catcher, but a GOD'S MADE cure, a constitutional reviving, enlivening power needed by all, no matter what the ill. All honest people who test V-O-I love it for the enemies it has, and only envious villains can be hired to say ought against VITÆ-ORE or my incomparable method of introducing its irresistible onward march as the greatest medical discovery of this enlightened age—GOD'S MADE VITÆ-ORE. Price, $1 per package by mail. The cheapest remedy ever sold. Only on direct orders or by local agents. Not sold to the drug trade for fear of its being counterfeited. Agents wanted. THEO NOEL, 858 Polk-st., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—GIVEN AWAY—AN OUTFIT FOR CLEANING DIAMONDS. Don't fail to get one. A complete stock of diamonds at importers' prices. Trade terms. Goods delivered on first payment. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer, 110-112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 226 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowning nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WNNTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR several years in charge of the finances and sales of an Eastern manufacturing company desires a similar position in a western establishment; shoe business preferred; satisfactory references given. Address SHOES, D 165, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED SHIPping clerk. Address E 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT BOOKkeeper as assistant or office work; any business; 6 years old; 10 years' experience. E 144, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, ASsistant or general office work; experience; good references. Address E 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper to adjust or write up books at evenings, or would teach bookkeeping; terms reasonable. Address E 165, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF EXperience as bookkeeper or assistant. Address D 134, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE BY YOUNG man of 25; good penman and quick at figures. City references. Address E 162, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, bill clerk, or other office work by energetic man; experienced. Good habits and city references. Address E 153, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or correspondent in mercantile house; A1 references. Address E 176, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, bill clerk, or other office work by energetic young man; experienced; best of habits, and city reference. Address F 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—RESPECTABLE YOUNG man would like office work. Address E 64, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; married; no children. A 125, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN BY REGISStered druggist; graduate. F 23, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED GENtleman stenographer, etc.; 5 years' experience. Address E 50, Tribune office.

Butlers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE AS butler or care of any place; wife can do laundry work or plain cooking; English; good references. Address E 136, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; BEST city references. Address 183 South Morgan-st., first flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED Coachman. City references. E 122, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman; willing to be useful. Address E 147, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TEND HORSE AND cow and work around house. D 119, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; MARried; city references. Address E 171, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young Swede who has good habits and experience in taking care of horses. Address E 54, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO has had 13 years' experience in the tax department of the Auditor-General's office of Michigan; good references. Address D 121, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THE CARE OF A HOME while the owners are away for the summer. Address Box 518, Grand Crossing, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LAW STUdent with some good law firm; is willing to make himself generally useful; salary no object. Address E 165, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED gentleman, with thorough knowledge of materials, as purchaser with manufacturer; no objections to the country; will take part salary in stock. Address E 73, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS Office assistant; understands bookkeeping. Address E 51, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE in Scratitousy supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT LADY stenographer, experienced and accurate; can write 125 words per minute and from 40 to 50 on Remington. Highest references. Will begin at $15 per week. Address N. H. M., 19 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT LADY STEnographer for whole or half day. Address E 159 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and Remington operator; two years' experience; competent. Familiar with office work. References. Address E 149, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT STEnographer; wages moderate. F 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Stenographer; references furnished. E 63, Tribune.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE TO TAKE care of one or two children and do plain sewing; wishes to travel with a lady; city recommendations; North German. Address B 79 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE FOR INVALID or child. 2500 South Park-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A WORKING HOUSEkeeper would like to take charge of a home for a club of young men. Can give references for such. Address E 179, Tribune office.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WOMAN FOR GENeral housework. 224 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY 2 NORWEGIAN girls to do housework in resp. families; none others. Call 296 W. Indiana.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY—By competent German girl; good reference. Call 2230 Custom House-st., in store.

SITUATION WANTED — TO DO GENERAL housework or waiting on table. MARY KANE, 104 E. Huron-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WANTS a place as companion to invalid lady or home with old couple. Address E 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CLERGYMAN'S daughter as chaperon to young girl, private secretary, companion to invalid, general care-taker, or any position requiring culture and ability. Address E 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, QUICK, ACCURATE, and experienced in entering and billing; give full particulars of experience, references, and salary expected. Address E 145, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY MAN IN OFFICE of business; $75 required. 196 La Salle-st., Room 1.

WANTED—CLERK. SOME EXPERIENCE IN drugstore, for soda, candy, and cigar departments. Address D. W. WILSON, LaGrange, Ill.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER WITH reference; must give $2,000 bond. Apply 215 So. Clark st. Genuine Must Parties.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A GOOD WRITER WITH SOME EXperience in record work to copy accurately record books; time required four to six weeks; wages $10 to $12 per week. Address F 15, Tribune office.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS PRESCRIPTION clerk, registered. 100 N. State-st.

WANTED—REGISTERED ASSISTANT DRUG clerk. 490 W. Madison.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT IN drug order department of wholesale house; references required; state salary. E 85, Tribune.

WANTED—A QUICK AND ACCURATE ENTRY clerk; salary about $9 per week. State your references. Address F 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—RELIABLE, ENERGETIC YOUNG man as collector; good wages and permanent position; cash deposit required. E 66, Tribune.

WANTED — JUNIOR DRUG CLERK, 2 OR 3 years' experience; capable of handling city trade. Address B D 130, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITer in wholesale lumber office; must be good at figures; salary and references. Address D 166, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter, one with experience in billing and discount figuring preferred; give full particulars and state salary. Address E 146, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY PACKING FIRM AT UNION Stock-Yards, young gentleman stenographer and typewriter. Please state age, residence, references, and salary expected. Address E 52, Tribune.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN STENOGRAPHER AND Rem. operator to work at Stock-Yards; must be on South Side and have references. Address E 53, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF SALESMEN AT once, outside of Chicago, to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade; liberal salary and commission paid. For terms address or call Centennial Mfg. Co., 253 Harrison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMEN, 3, FOR CATHOLIC trade; experience not necessary. 263 Wabash-av., third floor.

WANTED—TRAVELERS AND CITY SALESmen; a side line; leather; heavy goods; good commission. EDGEWORTH & HAIGHT, 28 West Washington-st.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE—TWO traveling salesmen, on commission, for Kansas and Michigan. Address E 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN WHO VISITS THE GENeral trade in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Ohio to carry our side line; no samples; liberal commission; steady employment. C 102, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT CLOTHING SALESman. 153 Franklin-st.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED BUTTER AND cheese salesman. Apply, with references, The Fair, State and Adams-sts.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE salesman on syndicate work; salary and commission. Apply after 9 a. m. BEBELL & CO., 709 Chamber of Commerce.

Boys.

WANTED—BY A BANK—A MAIL AND MESsenger boy; must live with parents; good penman, bright and active, with first-class references; good opportunity for advancement. Address, stating age, experience, if any, salary expected, and references, Y 144, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD ERRAND BOY IN LAW office. WALTER M. HOWLAND, 57 Portland Blk.

WANTED—BOY UNDER 18 TO ASSIST IN SHIPping room. Address F 7, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED — COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE charge of the knitting-room of an extensive hosiery mill; must be a good mechanic, with experience in this line of business. Address, with references, R. R. STREET & CO., 134 Washington-st.

WANTED — A FOUNDRY FOREMAN; ONE skilled in heavy work of all kinds, in loam, dry and green sand work; must be well up in this line and strictly temperate; permanent position and good wages to right man. Address, giving experience and references, BOLE, Box 524, Columbus, O.

WANTED—PRESSMEN ON COLORED LABEL work; those familiar with two-revolution and stop-cylinder preferred. Address E 45, Tribune. Superintendent the U. S. Ptg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKERS for fine work. Apply to GILES, BRO. & CO., 92 State and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A LICENSED ENGINEER WHO UNderstands running electric light plant in down-town building. Address F 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE engineer; no other need answer; must understand how to run and fix a 25-horse engine; must last employed and what salary expected. Address F 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—GARDENER TO GO TO COUNTRY; one who has a good knowledge of the culture of small fruits and flowers, and not afraid of work. Call on F. S. WATERS, 59 Washington-st.; take elevator.

WANTED—CORNICEMAKERS; GOOD, PERMAnent job with splendid firm. Apply right away, 59 W. Van Buren.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL scroll work. Novelty Mfg. Co., 141 S. Water-st.

WANTED—3 YOUNG MEN TO SOLICIT; MUST have references. 406 Monon Block.

WANTED—TWO SOLICITORS FAMILIAR WITH commercial affairs in city. F 8, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—SECOND COACHMAN TO CUT GRASS and work about place; married, without children; good rooms; also one first-class groom and one gardener for summer residence; Scotch or English. Must have references. Call at 113 Michigan-av. between 10 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—COACHMAN, GOOD SALARY; SWEDE or Scandinavian; must understand his business. 112 63d-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BY A STARTLING HOUSE—A YOUNG man who can write bright, crispy items for the press, who understands somewhat of type and composition, who is willing to learn what we have to teach him and also willing to do as he is told. For the right man a good position may be obtained. Address, giving experience, age, salary expected, etc., F 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED FOREIGN AND DOmestic spirit and wine department managing salesman; state fully your knowledge and past experience in this line; otherwise no attention will be paid to applications. Address, by letter only, CHARLES H. SLACK, Waldorf-av. and Madison-st.

WANTED — YOUNG MAN FOR PERMANENT position in Texas; good pay and expense allowance; $100 required. Address E 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN FOR GENERAL WORK IN TEA store; must understand coffee roasting. State age, salary, experience; reference. F 24, Tribune.

WANTED—A RAILROAD MAN FOR STEADY position; prefer former employe of Pennsylvania H. R., Rock Island, or Illinois Central; $18 a week; references required. Address E 154, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MAN, GENTEEL WORK, big commission. BLAIN, 30 Reaper Block.

WANTED—MANAGERS FOR EASTERN, MIDdle, and Southern States. Liberal contracts; attractive features; brilliant report direct to the trustee. Send for literature. Continental Building and Loan Association, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—PARTY TO SELL AND COLLECT out of city; $65 per month paid; $100 cash necessary. Best of references given and required. Address Manufacturing Co., P. Q. 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD LIGHT PORTER; ONE ACcustomed to carrying parcels and attending to door; one that is not afraid to do general work preferred. Apply KATE REILY, 1305 Michigan-av., 10 a. m.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 WHO HAS had some experience in the dry-goods business. Call at 113 Michigan-av. W. C. THORNE.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT YOUNG LADIES to take charge of a stock of fine perfumes and toilet articles which we contemplate opening in Chicago. Address Lady Grey Perfumery Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED — THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED cloak saleswomen; no others. Address THE BONANZA, 148 State-st., with references.

Stenographers.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER; machine work principally; only moderate speed of shorthand required; experience not necessary; a good place for practice; wages $3 per week. Call-graph machine. Address E 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG SPANISH LADY TO LEARN telegraphy. Address E 158, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER AND REM. operator; must be able to read and write the German language. Address E 60, Tribune office.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS LADY STENOGRAPHer, 5 years' experience, for law firm. Also rapid Remington typewriter for billing clerk. Gill's Bureau, 726 Chicago Opera-House.

Milliners.

WANTED

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT CO.,
S. W. Cor. Dearborn and Washington.
MAIN FLOOR. TEL. 2,966.

J. R. TOWLE—E. B. SPRINGER—G. J. M. PORTER—
O. P. STODDARD—W. B. SHARP.

Only 2 blocks south of the World's Fair, in the

LICENSE DISTRICT,

we offer

5 FEET

at the sacrifice price of

$100 PER FOOT!

Buyers cannot afford to hibernate longer when they can buy

JEFFERY-AV.

just north of 75th-st.

ONLY $62.50 PER FOOT.

And then the terms! Oh, my!

THE ROUTE OF THE L ROAD DECIDED.

Don't delay. Buy at ONCE. We have a very large list of choice properties all along the line.

Also the choicest business frontage on

COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND SIXTY-THIRD-ST.

We offer choice corners and inside frontages on these prominent business streets.

The elevated road will pass these properties and greatly enhance their values. To secure any of these properties at present values you must act quickly.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, ELEGANT KENWOOD and Grand-boulevard homes, just completed. Worth seeing; choice locations, stone fronts, hard-wood finish and floors, elegant decorations, mantels, gas-fixtures, and ornamental glass; first-class modern plumbing, porcelain tubs, decorated oval bowl nickel pipes; two baths, three w. closets, plate-glass, mosaic vestibules, stone steps; large mirrors in parlors, sideboards, china closets, electric lighting. Backing heaters, etc., etc. Each house has two parlors, dining-r., kitchen, butler's pantries, eight chambers, bullt-in china closets, bath-room, and from fifteen closets, etc.

One at 3119 Grand-boulevard, at $25,000; $5,000 or more cash, balance to suit.

Two are ill and 119 47th-st., near Kenwood Station (Ill. Central), at $17,500 each; $4,000 or more cash, balance to suit.

Open every day. Send for description or call afternoons on WILL H. MOORE, 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ALONG THE ELEVATED ROAD.

St. Lawrence-av., cor. 64th-st., 48 ft. ..$70
St. Lawrence-av., near 64th-st., 50 ft. ..60
Farwell-av., cor. 64th-st., 40 ft. ..55
Farwell-av., near 64th-st., 219 ft.; snap. ..55
Langley-av., near 64th-st., 100 ft. ..60
Langley-av., cor. 65th-st., 128 ft. ..65
Langley-av., cor. 66th-st., 100 ft. ..65
Ellis-av., near 64th-st., 50 ft. ..70
Ellis-av., near 65th-st., 100 ft. ..70
Ellis-av., cor. 70th-st., 150 ft. ..55
Evans-av., near 65th-st., 100 ft. ..55
Evans-av., cor. 66th-st., 50 ft. ..60
Kinney-av., cor. 71st-st., 300 ft. ..50
Snipp-av., cor. 71st-st., 240 ft. ..50
Cooley-av., 75th-st., 150 ft. ..45

EHLERT & CO., 178 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—IN THE "L" ROAD DISTRICT,

LOTS BETWEEN 66TH AND 67TH-STS., ON VINCENNES-AV.,
FARWELL,
ST. LAWRENCE,
McCHESNEY,
AND ELLIS AVENUE EVANS-AVS.,
AT $1,250 PER LOT.

EASY TERMS. PERFECT TITLE.
A RARE CHANCE FOR MEN OF SMALL MEANS.

CARY & CO., 115 MONROE-ST.

FOR SALE—
6 New and modern houses, 5628 Monroe-av., 10 rooms, $11,000.
Four artistic residences on 72d-st., near L. C. R. R. at Brookside or Parkside Stations; 8 and 10 rooms; stone cellars concreted, furnace, laundry, bath-rooms, mantels, etc.; finished in oak and handsomely papered; lots 50x125 to alley; on paved streets.
Prices $6,000 to $7,500; only $1,000 cash, bal. monthly if desired.
Location only four blocks from World's Fair site, which will insure a profit of 25 per cent in two years' time.
WALTER C. NELSON,
95 Washington-st., Room 40.

FOR SALE—
NO. 4220 LAKE-AV.,
SPECIAL PRICE FOR 10 DAYS, ON EASY TERMS.
NEW MODERN RESIDENCES.
Two three-story rock-faced fronts, stone steps, etc., hard-wood finish, tiled vestibules, recess, sideboards, butler's pantry, electric bells and lighting; containing 10 rooms; unusually well built; lot 22x180 ft. Any one looking for a nice home will do well to investigate the above.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MEDIUM PRICED OAKLAND homes, modern and cheap, small cash payment, see them and us, possession if desired. 503 and 511 44th-place, near St. Lawrence-av., cable, paved street, nice locality. New, modern and complete, 511 at $5,750, and 503, stone front, at $6,000; $1,000 or more cash, balance easy; open every day. 504 Oakwood-boulevard, stone front, modern, $6,250; $1,250 or more cash. 4355 Vincennes-av., brown stone front, $8,000; $1,500 or more cash. 5442 Langley-av., great private home, in A1 order, at $6,750; $1,250 cash. Shown to any one. C. C. LANDT & CO., 115 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—WORLD'S FAIR BARGAINS—
Paxton-Lewis, and Farragut-avs., near 35th-st., $67.50 and up; 4 cash.
Madison-av., just north 63d, $1200.
Greenwood-av., near 35th-st., near 36th, $60.
Greenwood-av., east front, corners, 63d; cheap.
Drexel-av., east front; very easy terms.
35th-st., south of Paxton-av.; easy terms.
8-room modern house, Oglesby-av., near 63th-st., east front, lot 50x125; easy terms.
8-room house, Madison-av., near 63th, $4,000.
J. W. BOYD & CO., 503 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—
BY D. S. PLACE & CO.,
No. 14 La Salle-st., main floor.
Michigan-av., s. e. f., n. of 51st, 100x181.....$225
Michigan-av., near 49th, 50x181.....225
Indiana-av., s. f., n. of 49th, 50x181.....115
Indiana-av., near 50th, 50x181.....115
Michigan-av., e. f., near 74th, 50x161.....60
35th-st., cor. of Langley-av., 132x132.....75

FOR SALE—
HOUSE AT WOODLAWN,
With good-sized lot.
A modern, 11-room house; bath and all conveniences; lot 80x132, corner; price $6,000; a bargain.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST CORNER IN "L" ROAD district, 63d-st. and Vernon-av., at $20 per foot.
CHARLES G. ROSE,
507 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—
50 or 100 ft. s. f. 63d-st. near Stony Island-av. one block from terminus of "L" road at World's Fair.
BRADENBURG & GILBERT,
503 and 504 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—ADJOINING N. W. COR. 71ST-ST. and Rhodes-av., $62.50 per foot.
CHARLES G. ROSE,
507 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV. AND 37TH-ST. COR-ner; $120 per ft. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—JEFFERY-AV., N. E. COR. 72D-ST., 297 ft. on corner for investment south of Jackson Park. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER, ONE BLOCK north of 63d-st. line of "L" road. Can sell $25 per foot below present value if sold this week. For cash.
C. E. DORN, 56 Major Block.

FOR SALE—VERNON-AV. AND 39TH-ST. CORner; $60 per ft. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—40 FT. ON 36TH-st., near Stony Island-av. at $250 ft. BRADENBURG & GILBERT, 503 and 504 Tacoma Building.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—J. F. MICK & SON, 305 CHAMBER OF Commerce Building; 50x125 n. e. cor. St. Lawrence-av. and 72d-st., per ft. $15. 100x125 s. e. cor. Lawrence-av. and 73d-st., per ft. $37. 100x125 s. e. cor. Rhodes-av. and 38th-st., per ft. $37. 50x132 Langley-av., north of 66th-st., per ft. $30. 50x132 St. Lawrence-av., bet. 63d and 64th-sts., $75. 50x140 Indiana-av., n. of 56th-st., $130. 50x125 St. Lawrence-av., bet. 49th and 50th-sts., $100. 44x125 Vernon-av., near 37th-st., $100. 40x120 Langley-av., near 48th-st., $125. 12x180 Drexel-av., e. f., south of 35th-st., $125. 150x125 Luella-av., bet. 35th and 36th-sts., $60. 50x125 s. e. cor. 69th-pl. and Jefferson-av.; bargain. 50x125 s. e. cor. 69th-pl. and Jefferson-av.; bargain.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW AND MODERN RESidence, No. 5623 Monroe-av., South Park; only 5 minutes' walk from L. C. R. R. and cable.
Size of house 29x50, east front, finished in hard wood, with three mantels, oak sideboard, furnace, laundry, and large attic.
Handsomely papered throughout, gas fixtures, screens, etc.
Lot 24x175 to 24-ft. alley.
Price, only $11,000; terms one-third cash, balance at 6 per cent.
WALTER C. NELSON, Owner,
95 Washington-st., Room 40.

FOR SALE—"L" ROAD PROPERTY.
Prairie-av., cor. 63th-st.
Cottage Grove-av., cor. 67th-st., 98 ft.
Cottage Grove-av., near 63d-st., 150 ft.
63d-st., cor. Champlain-av., 50 ft.
63d-st., cor. McCheseny-av., 50 ft.
Langley-av., near 63d-st., 85 ft.
Lowe-av., near Grand-boulevard, 62 ft.
Cottage Grove-av., near 66th-st., improved.
Butterfield-st., near Cloud-court, 25 ft.
J. ROSTER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st., Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK BARGAINS—DREXEL-av., near Plaisance, 72 ft., $105 per ft.
Drexel-av., s. of 63d-st., 50 ft., $60 per ft.
Ellis-av., near 58th-st., 50 ft., $60 per ft.
Ellis-av., bet. 56th and 57th-sts., 4 lots, $100 per ft.
Calumet-av., near 43d-st., 48 ft., $130 per ft.
St. Lawrence-av., cor. 70th-st., 100 ft., $67 per ft.
Rhodes-av., cor. 78th-st., 100 ft., $37 per ft.
St. Lawrence-av., cor. 72d-st., 50 ft., $75 per ft.
JOHN BOOMER,
R. 19, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$25 PER FOOT UNDER MARKET.
WHARTON-AV., NEAR 64TH-ST.
LOT 50X132 TO ALLEY.
ONLY $100 PER FOOT.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE—NEAR ALLEY "L" ROUTE, 25X132, north front; Garfield-blvd. (55th-st.) running through and fronting also on Rose-av., east of Indiana-av.; a bargain.
Sheridan-av., 48x165, e. front, north of 63th-st.; $95.
3 lots, 79th-st. and Elizabeth-av., east of Jeffery-av., including corner; must be sold this month to close a partnership.
E. C. JOHNSON & CO.,
155 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
DREXEL-BLVD.,
Bet. 44th and 45th-sts., lot 25x250; price, $400 per foot; cheapest lot on the boulevard.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—100 FT. BOND-AV., EAST FRONT, near 76th-st.; covered with trees; $35 foot; ¼ cash, balance long time.
WHITE, WOODRUFF & WENTWORTH,
Tel. 5196. 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOTEL SITE—
100x190, including two corners and three frontages, one block from World's Fair Transportation Building; elevated, cable, and L. C. R. R.; grand location.
BRADENBURG & GILBERT,
503 and 504 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—
MICHIGAN-AV., COR. 50TH-ST.
97 feet at $800 per foot.
Also Michigan-av., near 58th-st., entire frontage of 600 feet at $350 per foot.
TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHELTENHAM LOTS—
25 ft., east front, Commercial-av., near 81st.....$60
50 ft., Edwards-av., near Jackson-av.....55
CLARK & SEATON,
Exclusive Agents, 406 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 48TH-ST., 100 ft. front, east front; $1200. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—50 OR MORE FEET M BLOCK FROM Proctor Tower site and Jackson Park; only ¼ cash. BRADENBURG & GILBERT, 503 and 504 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—
Indiana-av., between 56th and 57th-sts., 80x161 ft., west front; price $125.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Flats, stores, and residences in Hyde Park from $6,000 to $70,000; rents 10 to 14 per cent.
B. F. JACOBS & CO.,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN-AV., NEAR 63TH-ST., 50x105 ft. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON DREXEL-AV., BETWEEN 63d and 64th-sts., and near "L" road; only $65 per foot if sold this week.
C. E. DORN, 56 Major Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., BETWEEN 66TH and 70th, $57 per foot.
CHARLES G. ROSE, 507 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., CORNER 63d-st.; $100 per ft. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50X125 FT., LANGLEY-AV., NEAR 63th-st.; only $100 per ft.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NORTH OF 63d-st., 75x125; a bargain for a few days. GEO. T. STONEHAM, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS, 25X122 FEET, ON TRACEY and Sawyer-avs.; graded streets, sidewalks, and trees; make me an offer; must sell. E. A. FULLER, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—
200 ft., corner St. Lawrence-av. and 73d-st.
Inquire 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—
WABASH-AV. CORNER.
North of 49th-st., 132x180; $130 per foot. (1,440.)
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS ON RHODES-AV., NEAR SEVEN 65th and 51st, half block from Washington Park, $120 front foot; half cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years. Address G 151, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CORNER, GREENWOOD-AV. AND 71st-st., $41. L. C. WAGNER, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—WABASH-AV., NEAR 36th-st., new 3-story frame, stone foundation, large lot; price $5,500; $700 cash, balance on time.
HILLWILL & TREAT,
1122 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN PARK, S. E. CORNER Ellis-av. and 60th, 99½x132; $75.
ROBBIE & SOUTHWICK, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS.
Wabash-av., n. w. cor. 73d-st., 100x180 ft.
Michigan-av., 32x180 ft., east front, near 70th-st.
Either of the above can be bought at a sacrifice price if taken at once.
J. E. PINGER & CO.,
K. 23, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., EAST FRONT, near 39d-st., 80x181 ft., price, $60 per ft.; easy terms.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Bond-av., cor. 73th-st., 81x200.....$100
52d-av., cor. Wharton, 81x100.....200
HOLTON, SCELLY & MOONEY,
1308 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—1ST-ST., CORNER ALLEY; ELEvated property; 125 feet; $150. R. L. STEWART, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—500 FT. NORTHWEST CORNER Calumet and 46th-st.; price will advance soon.
J. W. BOYD & CO., 503 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—COR. 97TH-ST. L. C. R. STATION, 125 ft. frontage; only 2 blocks south of Jackson Park; licensed district; $2,000.
BRAY, GALVEY & CO., Rotunda Rookery.

FOR SALE—LANGLEY-AV., NEAR 66TH-ST., 50X125 ft.; $500.
WARREN F. PITNEY, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR TERMINUS OF "L" ROAD, 63d-st. and Jackson Park, 50 ft., $150 per ft.; bargain. Address A 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER EVANS-AV. and 63th-st., 80x132; a splendid corner to improve; will easily net 15 per cent.
WARREN F. PITNEY, 69 Dearborn-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

CHICAGO REAL-ESTATE INVESTMENT CO.
108 DEARBORN-ST., COR. WASHINGTON-ST.
(Main Floor.
CHICAGO. TEL. 2966.
JOHN R. TOWLE. EDWARD B. SPRINGER,
GEORGE J. M. PORTER.
OLIVER P. STODDARD. W. B. SHARP.

CHOICEST OFFERING IN THE "L" ROAD DISTRICT.

Fine corner on Cottage Grove-av., nr. 63d-st., for

$225.00 PER FOOT.

Property within one block is quoted at $500 per ft. Our offering is fully $100 per foot under the market.

INVESTIGATE THIS. IT WILL PAY YOU.

FOR SALE—ON THE AVENUES SOUTH.

The elevated railroad south is now an assured fact. This property is along its line and in the vicinity of the boulevards and parks. It will soon become the choicest residence property on the South Side. Buy now while it can be had at a fair price.
100 feet—Michigan-av., corner 56th-st.
50 feet—Michigan-av., corner 57th-st.
200 feet—Michigan-av., corner 58th-st.
440 feet—Michigan-av., corner 59th-st.
200 feet—Michigan-av., near 60th-st.
90 feet—Michigan-av., near 62d-st.
210 feet—Indiana-av., near 52d-st.
150 feet—Indiana-av., near 53d-st.
200 feet—Indiana-av., near 54th-st.
150 feet—Indiana-av., near 55th-st.
200 feet—Indiana-av., corner 56th-st.
204 feet—Indiana-av., corner 57th-st.
40 feet—Indiana-av., corner 58th-st.
200 feet—Prairie-av., corner 52d-st.
100 feet—Prairie-av., near 54th-st.
530 feet—Prairie-av., corner 57th-st.
50 feet—Prairie-av., corner 58th-st.
182 feet—Calumet-av., near 52d-st.
100 feet—Calumet-av., near 54th-st.
150 feet—Calumet-av., near 57th-st.
67 feet—Calumet-av., near 61st-st.
170 feet—Wabash-av., near 54th-st.
300 feet—Wabash-av., corner 56th-st.
200 feet—Wabash-av., corner 59th-st.
200 feet—Wabash-av., corner 60th-st.
75 feet—State-st., near 51st-st.
100 feet—State-st., near 56th-st.
100 feet—State-st., near 58th-st.
100 feet—State-st., corner 59th-st.
GEORGE A. EMERY,
125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY A. H. KINKAID, 116 DEARBORN-st., Room 31.
Langley-av., near 42d, 78 ft.....$ 125
Langley-av., near 43d, cor. 42d, 50 ft.....200
41st-st., east Grand-blvd., 50 ft.....125
Prairie-av., near 39th-st., 75 ft.; fine piece.....100
Wabash-av., near 40th, 50 ft.....100
Wabash-av., near 40th, 25 ft.; snap.....90
St. Lawrence-av., near 47th, 100 ft., on ridge.....125
Kimbark-av., near 39th, 50 ft.....80
Butterfield and 37th-st., 120 ft.....75
37th-st., cor. Victoria-av., 126 ft.....70
Lexington-av., near 37th, 50 ft.....70
Drexel-av., near 60th, 75 ft.....90
Maryland-av., cor. 60th, 150 ft.....75
St. Paul-av., near Vernon-av., cor. 79th, 600 ft.....25
Calumet-av., cor. 51st, 240 ft.....25
Prairie-av., cor. 51st, 240 ft.....25
Cottage Grove-av., cor. 65th, 50 ft.....90
Victoria-av., near 51st, 50 ft.....90
Kingston and Essex-avs., n'r 46th, 600 ft.; bargain.....15
Forest-av., near 35th, modern flats.....8,800

FOR SALE—
Calumet-av., corner 46th-st., 155 ft.; cheap.
Calumet-av., corner 49th-st., 225x141 ft.
Cottage Grove-av., near 49th-st., 110 ft., e. f.; cheap.
Cottage Grove-av., north of 40th-st., 50 ft., w. f.
South Park-av., fronting Washington Park, 175 ft.; $300.
South Park-av., between 60th and 61st-sts., 50 ft., e. f.; $150.
Vincennes-av., corner 40th-st., 50 ft.; snap.
St. Lawrence-av., corner 47th-st., 110x132 ft.; good business corner. Inquire of
GEORGE G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
25x125 feet on Exchange-av.; price $825; easy terms.
200 feet on Rhodes-av. and 79th; price $37.50 per foot.
25x125 on Cottage Grove-av. and 93d-st.; price $42.50 per foot.
One 9-room house on Rhodes-av. and 72d; price $4,500.
100 feet cor. of Jeffery-av.; price $85 per foot.
112 feet on cor. of Ellis-av. and 62d-st.; price $25 per f'ot. JOSEPH LENNON, Room 83, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—
Brick, frame, cottage front house, built in modern style, electric bells, speaking tubes, etc.; 12 rooms, lot 26x142; boulevarded avenue, stone sidewalks; unobstructed view of Lake Michigan; near the cable and the 63d-st. depot of the Illinois Central suburban service road; only 17 minutes to Van Buren-st.; fare 5c, and 2-minute trains in morning and evening; price $12,500 for 30 days; worth $16,000.
WHITE, WOODRUFF & WENTWORTH,
Tel. 5196. 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Lyle-av., near 60th, 100 feet, at.....$125.00
Washington-av., near 59th, 50 feet, at.....200.00
Drexel-av., near 64th, 100 feet, at.....80.00
2nd and 3rd-av., 50 feet, at.....125.00
Luella-av., near 75th, 100 feet, at.....35.00
Palmer-av., cor. 70th, 300 feet, at.....48.00
63d-st., near Ogden-av., 50 feet.....Cheap
Prairie-av. and 50th-st., 300 feet, at.....$125.00
MILLER & BARNES, 215 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
CORNER BARGAIN, COTTAGE GROVE-AV., $100 per foot.
CORNER 68TH-ST., 100X125.
This is a snap.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Special Rhodes-av. bargain, near 72d-st., only one block from Alley L road station.
240x125.
$10 per foot profit to the lucky purchaser before summer; easy terms.
O. L. BENEDICT,
Room 3. 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—N. W. COR. 63D-ST. AND MADISON-av., 150x90 ft. to alley; decided bargain at $300. Call for list on 63d-st., between Cottage Grove and Stony Island-avs., $175 per ft. and upwards. Cheap, 58½x162 ft., bet. School-st. and Wentworth-av., opposite terminus of "L" road at Englewood; $345 per foot. E. N. WEART & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
200 ft. from entrance of Fair site, 65th-st., 40 or 120 ft., suitable for apartment houses or hotel.
BRADENBURG & GILBERT,
503 and 504 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—
25 ft. e. f., on Grace-av., facing World's Fair site; will sell below market; easy payments.
BRADENBURG & GILBERT,
503 and 504 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—JEFFERSON-AV., NEAR 54TH-ST., finely-finished new brick residence, 11 rooms; lot 25x125 to alley; $11,000.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Fine lot, only 150 ft. south of 63d-st., on Grace-av., e. f., suitable for hotel or business; can be had very below adjoining property.
BRADENBURG & GILBERT,
503 and 504 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO, HILL'S ADD. Blk. 48, 15 lots, only $450 each for a few days; single lots, $550. THEODORE WINNINGHAM, R. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Madison-av., cor. 72d, 49½x125; $3,500.
Lake-av., near 43d, 25x125; $600.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—225 FT. S. E. COR. ST. LAWRENCE-av. and 55th-st.; $110; ½ cash. T. C. RIVERA, 908 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—
CORNELL-AV., NEAR 53D-ST., E. F.
50x236 feet.
This is something choice for a home.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., SOUTHWEST COR. 51st, 198x170 ft., east front; price $55,000; cheap.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 66TH-ST., 50x125 ft.; a special bargain. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON 63D-ST., WEST OF Woodlawn-av. and near "L" road depot; only $250 per foot if sold this week.
C. E. DORN, 56 Major Block.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., S. W. CORNER 97TH-st., 70x170, $275 per ft.; Wabash-av., S. L., near 65th-st., $115 per ft.; Wabash-av., corner 77th-st., 100 ft., $40 per ft.; Wabash-av., near 77th-st., $35 per ft.; Prairie-av., near 76th-st., $35 per ft.
H. A. HULBURD,
28 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCES—A NUMber of fine residences; also choice vacant lots in this district.
WHITE, WOODRUFF & WENTWORTH,
Tel. 5196. 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
BARGAIN,
LEXINGTON-AV., COR. 65TH-ST.
QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE of 10 rooms; also nice barn; everything complete for a suburban home; handy to Ill. C. R. R., and within two blocks of where elevated road station will be.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—71ST-ST., JUST WEST OF STONY Island-av., $35 per foot. CHARLES G. ROSE, 507 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—1816 LANGLEY-AV., NEW MODERN detached stone front house, 11 rooms, elegantly decorated; bargain if taken at once. OWNER, at 1830 Langley-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, WITH CARPETS AND FURniture, Oakenwald-av., south of 43d-st., Kenwood. Address D 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—WABASH-AV., NEAR 35th-st.; cor. Greenwood and 36th; Ohio-av., near 74th; Kingston and Essex-avs., near 35th.
J. J. SEPPLE, Owner, 31, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Residence of the late Dr. William S. Gee, 5402 Jefferson-av., Hyde Park; 11 rooms; bath; etc.
WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO.,
145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS — OAKLAND Crescent, Ellis-av., cor. 51st-st. The two cheapest stone front houses in Chicago, 10 and 11 large rooms, all light and airy; elegant mantels, shades, gas fixtures and decorations just read; every modern improvement; everything first class. Open afternoon and evening. DR. C. S. SMITH, 103 State-st.

FOR SALE—
On 67th-st., near JACKSON PARK. A bargain. Address E 191, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN PARK, N. E. CORNER Myrtle-av. and 60th, 99x132, $4,950. ROBBIE & SOUTHWICK, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR 61ST-ST.; 81X125 feet, east front; price $150 per ft., bargain.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONLY A FEW LOTS LEFT
IN
WOODLAWN RIDGE.

Every improvement which you can have in the heart of the city.

Macadamized streets, stone sidewalks, water, gas, sewers.

Just west of
JACKSON PARK.

Near the proposed route of
THE ELEVATED ROAD.

Reached now by Illinois Central Railroad and Cottage Grove cable cars. This property lies between Cottage Grove-av. and Woodlawn-av. and between 65th and 67th-sts., and investments here will pay a good profit. Call on our agent, opposite station of Illinois Central Railroad at 63d-st., or at our office.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Indiana-av., n. w. cor. 80th-st., 300x160 ft.; ½ cash; $35 per ft.
Michigan-av., n. e. cor. 80th-st., 300x160 ft.; ½ cash; $35 per ft.
Indiana and Michigan-avs., between 79th and 80th-sts., lots 40x160 ft. each; ½ cash; $40 per ft.; if lots sold in this block during the last week.
62x162, Prairie-av., cor. 84th; ½ cash; $35 per ft.
148x125 ft., cor. Central-av. and 81st-st.; ½ cash; $30 per ft.
100x125 ft., 83d-st. and S. Chicago-av.; ½ cash; $40 per ft.
75x125 ft., Central-av., near 83d-st.; ½ cash; $32 per ft.
206x125 ft., Merrill-av., cor. 83d-st.; ½ cash; $25 per ft.
FOSTER & VERMILYEA,
1016 Chamber of Commerce,
Cor. Washington and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—
Cottage Grove-av., cor. 70th-st.; $60.
Cottage Grove-av., near 70th-st.; $50.
Drexel-av., cor. 54th-st.; $125.
Prairie-av., near 61st-st.; $62.50.
Central-av., near 83d-st.; $25 per ft.
Indiana-av., cor. 50th-st.; $150.
St. Lawrence-av., cor. 40th-st.; $100.
St. Lawrence-av., near 74th-st.; $42.50.
Greenwood-av., cor. 62d-st.; $100.
Greenwood-av., cor. 46th-st.; $150.
Champlain-av., cor. 76th-st.; $60.
Champlain-av., near 46th-st.; $100.
Champlain-av., near 64th-st.; $65.
Drexel-av., near 43d-st.; $25.
Langley-av., cor. 40th-st.; $125.
L. G. BEES & CO., 101 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK BARGAINS—
70th-st., cor. Central-av., cheap; $42.50 per ft.
Yates-av., Sec. line, cor. 58th; $30 per ft.
Central-av., near 83d-st.; $25 per ft.
Central-av., cor. 80th-st., 55x125; $32 per ft.
Jeffrey-av., cor. 80th-st., 55x125; $30 per ft.
Jeffrey-av., near 78th-st., 55x125; $30 per ft.
Spencer-av., cor. 78th-st., 55x125; $30 per ft.
Farragut-av., cor. 81st-st., 50x125; $30 per ft.
Stony Island-av., near 67th-st., small acre tract at half adjoining property is held at.
GEORGE A WANNER,
145 La Salle-st. Tel. 5021.

FOR SALE—
BETWEEN THE BOULEVARDS.
CALUMET-AV., N. W. COR. 42D-ST.
85x130 FEET.
One block from "L" ROAD STATION and crosstown cars at 43d-st. Two blocks from boulevard trains. Elegant surroundings. Very choice for residence or apartment building. Price $5,000. Easy terms.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOMES IN KENWOOD—10 and 11 room stone fronts, antique oak finish, elegant wood mantels, hardwood floors, electric gas-lighting and annunciators, plate-glass windows, elegant finish in dining-rooms, 4 lavatories in each house, porcelain baths and sinks, concreted cellar floors, stone bay windows, all street improvements in and paid for, perfect title, abstracts complete; these houses are built in a strictly first-class manner of selected materials by skilled workmen, and will be sold at comparatively low prices; convenient to Illinois Central and cable trains. 4462 and 4462 Berkeley-av. Doors open; salesman there.

FOR SALE—ST. LAWRENCE-AV., A FINE CORner, very cheap.
Cottage Grove-av., between 92d and 93d-sts., 50x150; terms easy; $40.
N. e. cor. Jeffery and 80th-st., 108x125; make an offer.
C. E. SHEARMAN & CO.,
Room 1, Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—"L" ROAD BARGAINS—
Cottage Grove-av., cor. 69th, 68x108.....$155.00
Cheapest corner on Cottage Grove.
Greenwood-av., near 52d-st., 50x150.....125.00
47th-st., Grand-blvd., 60x100.....300.00
Boulevard-place, near Grand-blvd.....$7.50
South Chicago-av. near St. Lawrence-av., two great bargains.
T. W. SLATTERY & CO.,
Ellis-av., near 64th-st., 50x125..... 65.00
121 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
COZY HOME ON ROSALIE-COURT.
Near South Park Station; 8 rooms; $5,500; a bargain.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—JUST NORTH OF JACKSON PARK, on Cottage Grove-av.
Several bargains in choice residence lots on this beautiful boulevard. Full particulars on application.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS NEAR ALLEY "L" road station. Per foot.
Rhodes-av., cor. of 72d-st., 45x125.....$60
Langley-av., cor. 73d-st., 41x125.....60
Vernon-av., near 104th-st., 50x125.....40
Vincennes-av., near 71st, 100x125.....50
G. L. BENEDICT, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—
SIXTY-THIRD-ST. CORNERS.
150x90; corner Madison-av.
200x145; corner Oglesby-av.
125x125; corner Greenwood-av.
141x125; corner Harper-av.
NESSLER & LEACH, 405 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR 50TH-ST., east front, 37x162 ft.; price, $115 per foot; a bargain. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
SPECIAL NORTH SHORE VACANT BARGAIN.
MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.
GRACE-ST., COR. ROKEBY—
Elegant corner, 132x130 feet; $30.
OAKDALE-AV., EAST OF WAUBUN—
Choice lots, 50x140; $140.

EDGEWATER AND ROGERS PARK.

SOME OF THE FINEST CORNERS AND INSIDE LOTS IN THESE BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN TOWNS WE ARE OFFERING TO IMMEDIATE PURCHASERS BELOW THE MARKET.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER HOMES—
8-room house, $4,500.
8-room houses, $5,500.
9-room houses, $6,500.
10-room house, $6,500.
Above houses are on large lots and on improved streets and can be bought on reasonable terms.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
301, 302, 303, 304 Inter-Ocean Building,
N. w. cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—
Deming-ct., corner of Deming-ct., 100x180.....$900
Deming-ct., east of Clark-st.....140
Kenmore-av., corner of Lawrence-av.....75
Kenmore-av., near Lawrence-av.....90
Sheridan-drive, near North Shore-av.....90
North Shore-av., east of Sheridan-drive.....100
North Shore-av., with riparian rights, bargain.
O. M. CARSON, Owner,
304 Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—
AT EDGEWATER.
A beautiful, modern, 8-room house with 75 feet of ground; all improvements in, street graved, etc.; $7,500; easy terms.
H. A. ULRICH & SON,
Cor. Washington and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—BARRY-AV., NEAR LAKE SHORE drive., n. f., 50x150 ft. to alley; cheap.
C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE EDGEWATER HOUSE. LARGE lot, modern improvements, east of depot; price $9,000; actual cost $12,000. Address E 96, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
NINE-ROOM HOUSE, EDGEWATER.
All modern conveniences; finished in antique oak; rooms large and airy; elevated; 40-foot lot; improved street.
Price, $5,000. Very reasonable terms.
GEO. R. LEWIS & CO., 220 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGE, BELDEN-AV., near Evanston-av.; lot 50x150; $3,000. Aldine-st., 9-room frame house and barn, lot 99x132 ft.; $7,000; bargain; must sell. Address E 128, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—HOUSES AND lots; several excellent bargains.
LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS, Attention. A bunch of 24 lots on School and Atlantic-sts. and Tracy-av., near 39th-st., first-class to improve. Can be had at a barg

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—
1ST J. C. MAGILL & CO., MADISON AND LA SALLE-STS.
WEST SIDE HOUSES.

46 Walnut, 10 rooms	$35.00
81 Harrison-st., 8-room brick	25.00
77 Fourney-st., 10-room brick	30.00
81 Hoyne, 8-room brick	30.00
1 Park-av., 10-room, stone front	50.00
20 Lincoln-st., 5 rooms, frame	20.00
1 Warren-av., 9 rooms	40.00
81 S. Wood, 10 rooms	50.00
81 Jackson, 8 rooms, modern	50.00
81 Lincoln, 9 rooms	40.00
81 Monroe-st., 10 rooms	70.00
1 Loomis-st., facing Jefferson Park, 10 rooms	75.00
1 Washington-blvd., 12 rooms, modern	90.00
12 Oakley-av., 10 rooms, brick	50.00
1 Ashland-blvd., 15 rooms	75.00
81 Warren-av., 10 rooms, furnished, with barn	65.00
81 Park-av., 7 rooms and barn	35.00
81 Warren, 13 rooms; rent per year	1,000
81 Humboldt-st., 8 rooms	30.50

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE, 841 WEST Adams-st.; south front; ten rooms and attic; six bedrooms; $60. E. W. FOWLER, 295 Irving-av.

TO RENT—VERY CHOICE MODERN ROUGH-stone front 9 and 10 room houses, 208 and 206 Lincoln-st.; $45 and $50. STEWART, 29, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHOICE MODERN ROUGH-stone front, 9 and 10-room houses, 208 and 206 Lincoln-st., $45 and $50. E. L. STEWART, 29, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
S. e. cor. Paulina, Adams, and Ogden-av., 10-r. house in thorough repair; rent only $25 per month; good location for boarding-house; can get the adjoining house if more room is desired. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

North Side.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE HOUSES.
81 Dearborn-av.—2-story and basement brownstone front house, mansard roof, 12 rooms, hardwood finish; excellent location; moderate rent.
69 La Salle-av.—13-room house near Goethe-st.; all improvements; will be rented low to good tenant. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
A corner private residence, with stable, within walking distance; very desirable; 14 rooms; hot water heat. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A FINELY FURNISHED 11-ROOM house, north of Lincoln Park, in choice neighborhood; large grounds and stable; possession at once. Room 19, Major Block, 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
261 Ontario-st., 14-room brown stone front in first-class condition; immediate possession.
81 St. Clair-st., 11-room; hardwood finish; immediate possession. Butler at 380 Ontario-st. will show houses. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—WEBSTER, COR. SEMINARY-AV., 81 30x125; elegant modern brick residence, 12 rooms, two baths, steam heat, etc.; brick barn. FRANK PEABODY, 146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—9 LINCOLN-AV., OPPOSITE LINcoln Park—7-room house; a very desirable residence; house is in good repair. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—264 AND 266 E. OHIO-ST., 2 MODern 12-room houses, in perfect repair. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 179 Ontario-st., corner of State. G. H. HIGH, 5, 194 Randolph-st.

10-ROOM HOUSE, 846 LA SALLE-AV. H. FLENTYE, 111 Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—12 CRILLY-PLACE, NEAR SOUTH end Lincoln Park; stone front; modern house. Owner, Room 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, EAST OF N. Clark-st. and south of Ontario-st., desirable 11-room house; good location for renting rooms. C. D. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS OR PRIVATE apartments in all parts of the city. Send, write, or telephone for our REVISED PRINTED LIST. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—879 SUPERIOR-ST., 12-ROOM MODern house, south front; every convenience. STOCK & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSES—

No. 16 Bellevue-pl.; 12 rooms	$32.50
No. 162 Evanston-av.; 10 rooms	35.00
No. 180 Evanston-av.; 10 rooms	30.00

GODFREY SCHMID, Room 810, 89 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1—3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 179 Ontario-st., corner of State. G. H. HIGH, 5, 194 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—400 CHESTNUT-ST., COR. CASS—9-room house; modern improvements. O. F. KELLER or N. P. ANDERSON & CO., 167 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—41 WALTON-place, an 8-room brick house, with lot; modern conveniences; good light; south front; price $7,000; rent for short months. See owner, 431 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—284 LA SALLE-AV., 3-story and bas. dwlg., 10 rooms and bath; $70.
449 North-av., 2½-story brick cottage, 10 rooms and bath; $30. ENGERS, COOK & HOLLINGER, 167 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT HOUSES ON STATE-st.; prices $75 to $150. B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—THE COZY STONE-front house, 238 Erie-st.; only $60; 9 rooms; furnace; central; desirable. Owner, 255 Rookery.

TO RENT—12-ROOM HOUSE, 224 DEARBORN-av.; $70. Room 206, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED OR UNfurnished Dearborn-av. residence; another near Lincoln Park. NICHOLS & SNIDER, 14 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT 10-ROOM COTTAGE Clifton n. s. cor. Webster-av. and Dayton-st., with barn, only $30. This house has steam heat, all improvements, and the rent remains the same at least year. O. P. KELLOGG, Halsted-st. and Webster-av.

Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—IF NOT SOLD THIS WEEK I will rent the two new stone front houses in Oakland having good tenants; large rooms and lofty; every one light and pleasant; elegant decorations, mantels, and gas fixtures. Open afternoon and evenings; rent $70 and $75 per month. DR. G. S. SMITH, 203 State-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW HOUSE, NO. 5461 RIDGEwood-ct., is now open daily for inspection; eight rooms and bath; has grates, mantels, and gas fixtures. B. W. WIGHT, 176 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—357 56TH-ST.—ELEGANT 10-ROOM house; large lot. B. F. QUIMBY, 220 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—NEW HOUSE, SEVEN rooms, 2½ blocks west of 43d-st. station; just north of 40th-st. Apply at 4446 Sidney-av.

TO RENT—NO. 4318 GRAND-BLVD.—NICE modern cottage with large lot and barn; only $20 per month. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

Lake.

TO RENT—MAY 1—NORMAL PARK—4622 YALE-av., 9-room house; gas, bath, furnace, etc.; $30.25.
6626 Wentworth-av., 9-room house; furnace, bath; stable; $22.50. Owner, 355 Rookery or 6722 Wentworth-av.
TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—11 ROOMS; STEAM and cable cars; $30. 6621 Lafayette-av.

TO RENT—7346 HONORE-ST., AUBURN PARK—New 8-room frame; stone cellar; $30. D. W. STORRS, 217 La Salle-st., Room 205.

Suburban.

TO RENT—THAT ELEGANT MODERN RESIdence, delightfully situated in the Third Division of Riverside, known as Seventeen Acres; presently occupied by Geo. A. Ellis, Esq.; the house stands on lot 300x250 ft.; contains about 15 rooms; is surrounded by ornamental trees, has all modern improvements, and is in every way desirable. Apply to owner, WM. A. HAVEMEYER, 31 Lake-st.

TO RENT—WINNETKA—ONE OF THE BEST places in the village; five minutes' walk from depot, near lake, $40 per month. Address owner, S. SHACKFORD, 342 La Salle-av., Chicago.

TO RENT—A 10 ROOM HOUSE; MOST BEAUtiful location in Riverside on C., B. & Q. R. R.; park frontage; $60 per month. W. W. HUTCHINSON, 225 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HIGHLAND PARK—TWO-STORY 8-room frame house and brick foundation and 2-story frame barn; lot 100x170; only $30 per month; house will be put in good order; or will sell for $2,750, one-half down. JOHN V. HAIN, 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—FIVE MINUTES' walk from main depot—New frame house, 9 rooms, modern improvements; immediate possession; good barn; $40 per month. Address D 114, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, FROM JUNE 1st, the elegantly furnished house of 7 rooms in Evanston. Address E 178, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—OR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON —7-room house. At Ravenswood—8-room house, corner lot. W. M. R. VOSE, 80 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—THE CARLETON FLATS, 181TH AND Michigan-av.—9 fine, large rooms; every one light and ventilated; large closets and basement storeroom; steam heat, janitor, telephone, and elevator service; 10 minutes' walk of down-town. HECKMAN & STRAUBE, 92 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$810 MICHIGAN-AV.—FLAT, 6 ROOMS, all to small family; good reference. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—A COZY MODERN 5-ROOM FLAT, corner Michigan-av. and 40th-st.; only 18 minutes by steam and 30 minutes by cable car to down-town; $22.50. Key in store, 3948 S. Halsted-st., Bordeen Block.

TO RENT—$660 MICHIGAN-AV.—8 ROOMS, ELEgant and convenient, middle flat, to small family; will payment in board. Call on or address DR. T., 1178 Harrison-st. No business allowed in flats.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED FRONT FLAT, 4 rooms and bath; janitor service; 3558 Cottage Grove-av.; $30; janitor will show. BURBANK & CO., Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS, 390 40TH-ST., NEAR Grand-boulevard.

TO RENT—FIVE AND SIX ROOM FLATS—3511 Stanton-av.; rent $22 to $27.

TO RENT—HOUSE FLAT OF TWO ONLY, 1010 24TH-st. Apply 611 1st Nat. Bk. Bldg.

TO RENT—NO. 247, 10 from May 1, 1611 Wabash-av., only $27.50 per month. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 185 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6-ROOM FLATS IN THE Bolinger Building, corner Indiana-av. and 24th-st.; $18. Apply to janitor on premises. 3505 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—CHOICE 5-ROOM FLATS, MODERN, new building, Nos. 536, 538, and 540 Wabash-av.; bath, gas-fixtures, and all conveniences; very desirable. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1820 INDIANA-AV., 6-ROOM MODERN flat; $15 to $20; walking distance; view of lake. Owner, 355 Rookery.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE FLATS ON ALL THE principle avenues and streets south of 39th-st. Call for list: 4305 Cottage Grove-av. Tel. 10,057.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM APARTMENTS ELEgantly decorated; gas-ranges, steam heat, and janitor. 84 Lawrence-st. and 448 Dearborn-place.

TO RENT—AND 7 ROOM FLATS—3240 FOREST-av. Call at premises.

TO RENT—NO. 3251 RHODES-AV., TWO ELEgant 6 and 7-room flats; all modern; price $25 each. WHITEHEAD & CO., 171 La Salle-st. Tel. 625.

TO RENT—LOVELY 7-ROOM BRICK POLISHED wood flats, bay, clean, modern, Englewood; also one furnished. Owner, 91, 167 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
Armour flats located on Armour-av., Dearborn, 33d, and 34th-sts. There will be a few of these flats for rent from May 1st, for which we can make leases at once. Each flat contains 6 or 7 rooms, well-lighted with outside windows. Janitor service furnished. streets sprinkled, sidewalks kept clean, screens in in the city. For further particulars apply to GUSTAVE F. FISCHER, Room 46, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—
125 35th-st., 7-room flat, all improvements; rent $27.50; possession May 1. ALSO
C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—
2615 Wabash-av., 9 rooms.....$ 25
2615 Wabash-av., 5 rooms.....35
25 Lexington-st.....35
294 Thirty-eighth-st.....25
State and Harmon-court, 12 rooms.....100
A. D. HYDE, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN THE LENOX, 3325-3343 COTTAGE-Grove-av; the best fitted up small apartments in the city; flats of 5, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; they have ranges, shades, screens, storm-windows, carpeted halls, janitor service, handsomely papered, etc.; rents, $18.50 to $22.50. Apply at the office in the building, or to BURBANK & CO., 355 Tacoma building.

TO RENT—NEW 1-ROOM FLATS, 172 OAKWOOD-blvd., steam heat; oak finish, gas logs, gas range, sideboard, hall carpeted, hot and cold water in all bed-rooms, bath-room, floor tarred, freight elevator, speaking-tube, electric door-opener and gas-lighting; large rooms, all lighted; near cable and steam cars; 3d flat, $15; 2d flat, $20. Apply at first flat, 172 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—POSSESSION MAY 1—
3 or 4 flats in the Lee-y Building, cor. 22d and Wabash; janitor service and steam heat, etc.
Inquire J. H. CLOUGH, Room 14 Traders' Building.
10 Pacific-av., or at 2937 State-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR—FLAT OF FIVE rooms; 2939 State-st.; $15 per month. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—PULLMAN BUILDING, SUITES OF two and three rooms, including bath, electric light, steam heat, and service; prices ranging from $45 to $100 per month; cafe on ninth floor. Apply at agent's office, 624 Pullman Bldg.

TO RENT—
2270 Archer-av., 2d floor, 7 nice, light, cheerful rooms; this flat is in nice order throughout; immediate possession given. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—292 MICHIGAN-AV.—CHOICE (SEVENth-room) flat to man and wife; price $1,500 per year.

TO RENT—4 AND 7 ROOM FLATS IN McLENNAN Block, South Park-av. and 31st-st.; passenger elevator, janitor service, etc. Apply at building.

TO RENT—THE CHEAPEST FLATS ON SOUTH Side; 6 and 7 rooms; $18 per month. Inquire on premises, 80th and Winter-sts.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT AT NO. 2713 INDIANA av.; new and first-class; choicest flat on South Side; possession at once. C. C. BULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
34 EAST 20TH-ST.
A choice flat of 6 rooms, n. e. corner Indiana-av., south and west exposure; janitor service; everything in nice order. Please call at office for permit. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS 6-ROOM FLAT, 1572 Wabash-av., $27.50; also five-room flat, second floor, 43 24th-st.; both flats in good condition. Apply on premises or to F. S. SHAW, 64 Borden Block.

TO RENT—MAY 1—6 ROOM FLATS; $20, $25; steam heat. The Oxford, 1454-1456 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NEW ELEGANT 5 AND 7-ROOM flats; steam heat, janitor service, gas, ranges, and logs; gas and electric fixtures; shades, screens; splendid decorations; Kenwood district; $25 to $40. H. S. HUBBELL & CO., 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM FLAT, 3D SIDE, near cable; no dark rooms; to small family only; $40. B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3261 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 7 ROOMS, frame; $25.
90 25th-st., 6-room flat, furnished; $35.
3308 State-st., 7 rooms; cheap.
MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3230 CALUMET-AV., 8-ROOM FLAT, modern conveniences, every room light; janitor service; $30 per month. Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—LIST OF FLATS AND houses in all parts of the city. Send, write, or telephone for our REVISED PRINTED LIST. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS IN BRAUN Building, 51st and South Park-av.; 6 and 8 room flats, 3446 South Park-av.; $21.50 to $35; janitor services. BRAUN, 188 35th-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—
BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., Madison & La Salle-sts.
FLATS—WEST SIDE.

615 Lake-st., 4 rooms, brick	$12 50
260 Hoyne-av., 7 rooms	12 50
103 Lincoln-st., 5 rooms	12 50
81 S. Peoria-st., 10 rooms	32 50
670 Washington-blvd., all con., with barn	35 00
76 Ogden-av., 6 rooms	25 00
447 Jackson, 4 rooms	17 50
936 Jackson, 10 rooms, brick	40 00
846 Van Buren-st., 4 rooms	16 00
1023 Adams-st., 7 rooms	25 00
245 Ogden-av., 7 rooms	27 50
253 Ogden-av., 6 rooms	25 00
661 Jackson, 5-room, modern	25 00
1003 Adams-st., 5 rooms	18 00
591 Lake-st., 5 rooms	18 00
421 Jackson-blvd., 7 rooms	25 00
63 Humboldt-av., 7 rooms	15 00
84 Irving, 5 rooms	15 00
81 S. Peoria-st., 2 rooms rear	8 00
449 Jackson, 4 rooms	17 50
84 Irving, 5 rooms	15 00

Normandy Flats, 116 to 122 Laflin-st., modern, 7 rooms, steam heat, etc., $25 to $40.
Hyde Building, s. e. cor. Jackson and Paulina, 6 and 7-room modern flats, complete; janitor service. Call on janitor.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE FLATS AND HOUSES—

1 463 Claremont-av., 5-room house	$20
255 Claremont-av., 6-room flat	20
413 Claremont-av., 6 rooms, furnace, etc.	28
453 Claremont-av., 10-room house	30
464 Oakley-av., 8 rooms, 2d floor	16
1178 Harrard-st., 6-room flat	15
985 Harrison-st., 7-room house	20
361 Ogden-av., 8 rooms, 3d floor	20
475 Western-av., 6-room flats	
424 Western-av., 7-room house	16
2230 De Kalb-st., 7 rooms, bath, etc.	22

WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

TO RENT—FLATS—
$5 per month, 1 flat, 499 S. Western-av.
$7 per month, 1 flat, 483 S. Western-av.
$12 per month, 1 flat, 501 S. Western-av.
$11 per month, 1 flat, 1102 Fillmore-st.
$12 per month, 1 flat, 1097 Fillmore-st.
$9 per month, 1 flat, 1174 Fillmore-st.
$14 per month, 1 flat, 6 rooms; 1161 W. Taylor-st.
Inquire 526 S. Western-av.

TO RENT—NICE FLAT OF 5 ROOMS AT 50 DEbuyster-st., $12.

TO RENT—
4421 Austin-av., 2d floor, 5 rooms, $12.
245 Polk-st., 8 rooms, $18.
N. W. Wood-st. corner, 8 rooms, $10.
614 Monroe-st., 7 rooms, in good repair, 2d flat, $25.
267 Carroll-av., 6-room flat, $14.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.
Telephone 620.

TO RENT—CHOICE WEST SIDE FLATS—
1 Indiana-st., near Center-av., 6 rooms.....$12.50
2 Walnut-st., near Wood, 6 rooms; modern.....16.00
Warren-av., near Wood-st., 5 rooms; modern.....17.50
Ogden-av., near Jackson-blvd., 4 rooms; modern.....20.00
Young-st., n. s. Western-av., 5 rooms; modern.....25.00
West Side modern houses $25 and.....50.00
E. L. STEWART, 29, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—821 OGDEN-AV. MODERN 6-ROOM brick flats; $23 to $26. Owner, 355 Rookery.

TO RENT—
466 Western-av., a very desirable 6-room flat, 2d floor, w. c., bath, etc., mantel in parlor, bay window; rent only $12. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—297 PARK-AV., NEAR ROBEY, 2D floor flat; 205, first floor flat; each has 7 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; first-class neighborhood; occupants will show premises.
ELLA & GROVER, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 104.

TO RENT—MODERN 5-ROOM FLATS — DESIRable locality on West Side, near cable cars; decorated in nice style; $15 and $16 per month.
BYRON A. HALDWIN & CO., Borden Block, cor. Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—839 WARREN-AV.—HANDSOME NEW ly papered lower flat; 7 rooms, 6 closets, bath, laundry; $25.

TO RENT—8-ROOM CORNER FLAT, FRONTING south, entire side facing east; furnace, screens, etc.; $35 and $40; no better flat anywhere on the West Side. Congress and Laflin-sts.

TO RENT—351 WEST ADAMS-ST., 7 SUNNY rooms; flat; modern improvements, with screens.

TO RENT—LARGE LIST OF FLATS AND HOUSES in all parts of the city. Send, write, or telephone for our revised printed list. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—16 PRATT-PLACE, 2D FLAT OF 7 fine light rooms, furnace, laundry, etc.; cheap. C. B. WILSON, 116 Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—780 W. JACKSON-ST., NICE 5-ROOM flats; janitor service, etc.; $20.
KING & TITCOMB, 21 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS IN 8 ROOM HOUSE, JACKson near Throop-st.; rent paid in owner's board if tenant suits. F 23, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3065 WARREN-AV., HALF A BLOCK east of Garfield Park—New elegant stone-front flats, 8 rooms each; steam heat, shades, screens; $45 and $50. OWNER, on premises.

TO RENT—613 MONROE-ST., 1ST AND 2D FLATS, very desirable and light, large lot, to be put in fine order. C. B. WILSON, 116 Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MODERN 1-ROOM FLAT; $25 month. 475 So. Oakley-av.

TO RENT—FLAT OF FIVE ELEGANT SUNNY rooms; bath and large closets; adults. 441 Carroll-av., corner Sheldon.

TO RENT—FLATS—MADISON-ST., 740-1246; $25, 737 Lake-st., cottage.

TO RENT—292 SOUTH OAKLEY—PARLOR FLOOR and basement, 6 rooms, in first-class repair, $22 per month; no water tax. Call any day, from 2 to 5 p. m.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLATS NEW, CORNER CHESTNUT and State-sts.; 6 and 7 rooms; finished throughout with hardwood; steam heat; hot and cold water all year; gas ranges, ice chests, gas fixtures, curtains, janitor service; no ashes, no dirt; in fact, everything complete. Open Sundays.
M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1ST—SIX ELEGANTLY FITTED up flats, corner Wells and North-av., two blocks from Lincoln Park; steam heating; hot water service all year around; gas ranges, refrigerators, and all other modern improvements. H. PIPER, Bakery, 615, 617, and 619 Wells-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 7 ROOM NEW MODERN FLATS 1, 3, 283 La Salle-av.; $25 to $30; steam heat, janitor, refrigerators, screens; nicely decorated. Apply on the premises. A. E. WATERS.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FIRST FLAT OF 7 all light rooms, corner of Wilson-place and N. State-st. Inquire Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4-ROOM STEAM-HEATED FLAT, REAsonable; at 227 Lincoln-av. Apply ALDES MODS, on premises.

TO RENT—
81 FIRST-CLASS FLATS, WOOD MANtel, bath, large yard, in my new block, corner Clark and Belmont-avs.; vacant about April 1; North Clark and Belmont-avs.; vacant about April 1; 4, 5, and 6 rooms, from $15 to $25; examine them.
TO RENT—ELEGANT 6-ROOM APARTMENTS IN Seville Building, 161 Locust-st.; modern and first-class in every respect; steam heat; janitor service. E. MONROE, Room 11, 146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLATS—MAY 1.
Sheridan Apartment Building at Nos. 578 and 580 La Salle-av.; six rooms and bathroom; passenger and freight elevators, electric bells and speaking tubes; hardwood finish, wooden mantels, and gas logs; steam heat, hot water, and janitor service; gas ranges, sanitary refrigerators, laundries, and drying rooms; iron and marble stairway; building practically fireproof; within two blocks of Lincoln Park; one of the finest apartment buildings in the city. For further particulars apply to GUSTAVE F. FISCHER, Room 46, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—IN NEW STONE BUILDING—FIRST 1 flat, 7 rooms; private entrance; wood mantels, grates, window screens, chandelier, laundry, steam dryer, and yard for drying clothes; flat 80 feet long. Also in same building, 2 flats, 5 rooms, light and sunny; steam heat; $40 and $35; good neighborhood; cable and horse cars. Apply at 258 Dayton-st.

TO RENT—THE GRENADA AND SALVADOR Apartment Buildings, N. cor. of Rush and Ohio-sts., opposite the "Virginia," are rapidly filling up; they contain all conveniences of the modern apartment building, arranged in suites of 3, 4, 5, or more rooms; heated by steam; lighted by both gas and electricity; 4 elevators; location unsurpassed; one can be accommodated with both home and hotel comforts, as it will have a cafe second to none in the country. For particulars call on J. F. KENNEY, 1123 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—FLATS—
142 Pearson-st., first floor, nice 8-room flat; $60; janitor service, etc.
11 Scott-st., east of State, nice 8-room flat; $22.50.
10 Scott-st., east of State, nice 8-room flat; $25.
427 N. Clark-st., 6-room flat; $20.
403 N. Clark-st., 5-room flat; $20.
KING & TITCOMB, 21 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—1-ROOM FLATS, 278 AND 280 ERIE-ST., between State and Dearborn; steam heat and janitor service.
Dwelling, 44 Scott-st.; will be put in good order. Inquire MEADOWCROFT BROS., Bankers, N. W. corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—LA SALLE-AV., 3 APARTMENTS at $50 and $60, barn at $12.50 per month. Apply 407 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—FLATS—5 ROOMS, MODERN; MARble entrances; janitor; Wells-st., corner Eugenie. Owner, Room 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN THE JAESCHKE, S. E. COR. OHIO and Cass-sts., elegant 6-room apartment; every modern convenience. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS, HEAT, ELEvator, janitor service, etc. Call at The Florence, 25 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—N. STATE-ST., NEAR DIVISION-ST., 4 desirable 6-room apartment. C. C. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 4, 5, AND 6 ROOM FLATS on Illinois, Pine, and Ohio-sts., convenient to business center and at old prices to first-class tenants. Inquire Hoyt's printing office, corner Pine and Illinois-sts.; open all hours.

TO RENT—LARGE LIST OF FLATS AND HOUSES in all parts of the city. Send, write, or telephone for our revised printed list.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SECOND—28 PEARSON-ST., NEAR State, 8 rooms; range, refrigerator; janitor service free.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, 8 rooms, with furnace and all modern improvements; also 3d floor of 6 rooms, 291 Illinois-st. Inquire at 301 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS, 1 AND 2; $30 EACH; modern. 148 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—
1 First flat, 426 Oak-st., 7 rooms, furnace, etc.; $45 a month.
Second flat, 426 Oak-st., 7 rooms; modern; $40 a month.
STEVENSON, ROKER & BETZ, 122 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—$18; 690 ORCHARD-ST., DESIRABLE light, convenient first floor flat, 6 rooms.
C. M. STONE & SON, 94 Washington, Room 32.

TO RENT, 932-934 S. DIVISION-ST., NEAR LAKE Shore drive, in the "Irving," modern 8-room apartment on 3d floor, with steam heat, janitor service, bath, range, and every convenience; $75; also one on 1st floor at $65 per month.
SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—BUT TWO FLATS LEFT IN THE "Brighton," 197 Ontario-st.; and 6 rooms; sunny; central; desirable; $35 and $37.50. Owner, 355 Rookery.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FLAT FOR small family; modern improvements; elevator, etc.; furniture and carpet will be sold for $200 cash if desired; family going to Europe. Call today between 10 and 1, at 16 Bellevue-place, flat 8.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—22 46TH-ST., NEAR Lake—Seven flats; 9-room and bath; elegant house finished in hardwood and tile vestibule; private residence style and all conveniences; $40. One block from station. M. M. BROWN, owner, 1009 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS, SIX ROOMS EACH, ALL modern conveniences, in Hyde Park, 44th-st. $30 per month. BASS, KESSLER & EVERETT, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLAT—$30, 33 43D-ST., NEAR ILL Cen. Depot. Key first flat.

TO RENT—HIGHLAND—S. E. COR. LAKE-AV. and 42d-st., 6 and 7 room flats; steam-heat; gas ranges, and janitor service. WALTER C. GUNN & CO., 87 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1—4319, 4321, AND 4323 LAKE-AV.; 7 elegant modern 8-room flats; range, furnace, janitor service; rents $30 per month. ENGERS, COOK & HOLLINGER, 167 Washington-st.

TO RENT—IN CHARMING KENWOOD, 4525-7 OAKenwald-av., elegant 8-room modern brick flats; hardwood; $40. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

Lake.

TO RENT—AUBURN PARK—NEW AND MODERN 5 and 6-room brick flats, $20 to $30. Honore-st.; $19 and $20; see them. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NEWLY furnished. Top flat, 232 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; HOT and cold water, etc.; private family. 91 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—GRAND PALACE HOTEL, CLARK and Indiana, nicely furnished; steam heat all night; $3 weekly; transients, 50c; Turkish bath, 50c.

TO RENT—FURNISHED LARGE FRONT PARlor; private; gentlemen; every convenience; terms reasonable. Call at apartment 8, northeast corner La Salle-av. and Chestnut-st.

TO RENT—CONVENIENT FURNISHED ROOM; moderate to gentlemen. 238 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—217 LA SALLE-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT parlor; also lovely alcove room.

TO RENT—326 EAST INDIANA-ST. AND EAST OF North—Comfortable rooms, newly furnished; modern conveniences; from $8 up.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, 1 alcove and back parlor. 404 La Salle-av.

South Side.

TO RENT—PULLMAN BUILDING; SINGLE rooms with baths, electric light, steam heat and service; prices from $60 per month up. Cafe on 9th floor. Apply at Agent's office, No. 624 Pullman Building.

TO RENT—2261 CALUMET-AV.—FINE FURnished rooms, $10 to $25 per month; elegant location: heat, gas, bath.

TO RENT—323 MICHIGAN-AV., PARLOR FLOOR, newly furnished, suitable for 4 gentlemen; also single room; call evenings.

TO RENT—FOUR PLEASANT ROOMS—TABLE board if desired. 21 minutes' ride on Lake Shore. 597 East Fortieth-st.

TO RENT—2238 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT parlor; very desirable; well furnished; $16.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, WITH bath; also single rooms. 259 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—9 E. VAN BUREN-ST.—SOUTH FRONT parlor and other rooms; quiet; choice, central location.

TO RENT—4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS; ONE FURnished: convenient to cars. 3909 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—499 WABASH, DESIRABLE FURnished rooms, double or single, all conveniences.

West Side.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR, FURNISHED COMplete for housekeeping; $25 per month; 20 minutes' ride on cable to business center; near Western and Milwaukee-ave. Address E 61, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS; private family. 185 Warren-av.

TO RENT—LARGE, SUNNY, SOUTH AND WEST front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, single or en suite; adults. 441 Carroll-av., corner Sheldon.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—LADY HAVING NICELY FURNISHED flat would like married couple to share it; references exchanged. Address E 42, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
No. 221 Randolph-st., corner of Franklin, 4-story and basement stone and brick building, about 22x80 feet; very desirable for business requiring good light.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HALF STORE WITH ONE LARGE window on Cottage Grove-av. between 29th and 41st-sts., Oakland; to rent only for office purposes; splendid location for coal dealer.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st. 3320 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—STORE 16X50 IN THE NEW RANDmcNally building, Quincy-st. front. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

FOR RENT—SOUTH WATER-ST., LARGE basement; will divide it; also entire building. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—STORE—3225 STATE-ST., $30 PER month. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—FOR SALOON OR VARIETY Theater—The two stores, Nos. 496 and 498 State-st., 40x100; will rent separately.
KEESLER & COMPANY, Exclusive Agents, 146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—POSSESSION MAY 1—TWO LARGE stores at 2235 and 2237 State-st.; also a store at 2511 State. Inquire J. H. CLOUGH, 2937 State-st.

TO RENT—STORES—87 AND 89 MARKET-ST., between Washington and Randolph, 5-story and basement, with elevators. Owner, R. 204, 167 Dearborn.

FOR RENT—
Fine store, 2144 Cottage Grove-av. Inquire 2126 Rhodes-av. or 51, 139 Madison-st.

FOR RENT—TWO STORES AND 3 FLATS ON 41st-st.; one store on Paulina-st. Room 5, 195 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, SOUTH SIDE, 640, FOR boots and shoes; steam heat; fifty stores in this location without this business; also, good for hardware, tailor, millinery, or harness. H. S. HUBBELL, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE—436 VAN BUREN-ST., 120 and 122 Dearborn-st. D. HYDE, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NICE LITTLE CORNER STORE and finished basement, 3252 Cottage Grove-av.; $25. BURBANK & CO., Tacoma Building.

West Side.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE AND BASEMENT, 163 West Jackson-st., cheap.
JOHN B. SHERWOOD, 320 South Halsted.

FOR RENT—STORES AND BUSINESS PROPerty. E. E. McNAUGHTON & CO., 95 Dearborn.

6%

City of Wichita Bonds.

Denomination $1,000. Interest semi-annually at N. Y.

Assessed value October, 1890, $11,589,687
Real " " " 35,000,000
Total debt " " " 778,613

Population, 25,000.

Legality Duly Certified by Auditor of State.

$11,000, due July, 1892—Price.....100¼
9,000, " " 1893 " 100¼
7,000, " " 1894 " 100¾
7,000, " " 1896 " 101¼
11,000, " " 1897 " 101¾
9,000, " " 1898 " 101¾
3,000, " " 1899 " 102
9,000, " " 1900 " 102¼

And accrued interest.

The city has always maintained good credit. Full particulars furnished on application.

N.W. HARRIS & Co. BANKERS
163-165 Dearborn-st.

Cheapest Frontage

On Line of Elevated Railway.

Indiana-av., cor. 80th-st., 150 ft. at $100.
Langley-av., north of 69th-st., 140 ft. at $45.
Calumet-av., north of 60th-st., 100 ft. at $50.
1,200 ft. on 61st-st. and two avenues, four corners, Elevated Railway passing the property, $70 per ft.
1,200 ft. on South Park-av. and Calumet-av., north of 71st-st., $40 per ft.
Vernon-av., corner 71st-st., 50 feet at $50.
Evans-av., north of 66th-st., 150 feet at $35.
Indiana-av., near 61st-st., 25 feet at $115.
Prairie-av., near 54th-st., 66 feet at $110.
Acres north of 83d-st., $6,500. Desirable.

A. C. PINKHAM & CO.,
132 La Salle-st.

Wanted--$16,000

As a loan on or before two years at 8 per cent. Secured by $40,000 worth of stock in gilt-edged manufacturing company. Will give DEED OF TRUST on good Chicago property, improved, as additional security if upon investigation the stock collateral demands it.

Address F 25, Tribune office.

$500 to $50,000

TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. A SPECIAL FUND—NO DELAY.

Building Loans Made.

Special rates on amounts of $5,000 and over.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent. Special attention to making

BUILDING LOANS.

Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

For Manufacturing or Storage.

FOR RENT—158 and 160 West Van Buren-st., semi-fireproof building, five stories and basement; first-class in every respect. Will rent cheap to good tenant; long or short lease. Apply to

ROTH-McMAHON CO.,
121 South Clinton-st.

CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL,

Financial Brokers and Dealers in Commercial Paper, National Bank Stocks, Bonds, and other Investment Securities. Members Chicago Stock Exchange. Local Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Money loaned on call at 6%. Correspondence solicited.

Room 120, 115 DEARBORN STREET.

Manufacturing Property, with Railroad & Water Facilities, For Sale or Lease.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
(MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE),
68 BROADWAY AND 17 NEW-ST., NEW YORK.

Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, Oil, Grain, and Provisions for cash or margin. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited,

MONEY TO LOAN

In any amount, at lowest rates, on Chicago Real Estate.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co.,
New York, April 3, 1891.

The annual meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, June 4, 1891, at 1 p. m., for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as shall come before said meeting, and to take action pursuant to the provisions of the statute of the State of Illinois upon an agreement for the purchase of the property and franchises of the Northwestern Railway Company, a corporation of the State of Illinois, having about eight miles of railroad, which is now operated by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company as a proprietary line.

Notice of the closing of the transfer books will be published at least thirty days before the day of election. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.

M. HUGHITT, President.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.
Chicago, April 15, 1891.

To the Stockholders:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in the city of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, May 20, 1891, to elect Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed from April 25 to May 23, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors
J. M. FORBES, Chairman.

DIVIDEND NO. 14.

NATIONAL STORAGE CO.

At the regular monthly meeting of Directors of this company the fourteenth quarterly dividend of two dollars per share from net earnings was declared, payable to stockholders of record March 31, 1891.

W. G. STEPHENS,
Secretary and Manager.

Wanted--Hyde Park.

A complete modern Home, with not less than 50 feet front, costing $30,000 to $35,000, located east of Drexel-blvd., between 43d-st. and 59th-st.; price must be reasonable. Owners only will send full description immediately. Address E 168, Tribune Office.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

NEW HOUSES.

808 and 805 Park-av., between Hoyne and Leavitt-sts.; 2-story and cellar rock-faced brick residences, 10 rooms each; first floor finished in oak, second and third floors in ash; provided with all modern conveniences. Prices low. Terms easy. Janitor on premises daily to show property. Apply to OWNER, Room A, Adams Express Building.

NORTH SIDE--TO RENT.

Large and Completely Furnished House

On Dearborn-av., north of Chicago-av., 12 rooms, 2 bath rooms, cold storage room, billiard room; two-story brick barn; lot 25x115; modern improvements; owner going abroad; will rent for a term of years to desirable tenant. Address or apply to owner, Room A, Adams Express Building.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

150 Feet of River Frontage

On Lumber-st., near Canal-st.

LORD & BUSHNELL, CO.,
Illinois Central Slip C.

Carette STOCK $81 a SHARE.

ALL ABOARD!

First Train

—ON THE—

L

—GOES VIA THE—

B. & O. Right of Way.

This gives additional transportation to a large line of FINE PROPERTIES that we are offering in that locality—

ON 75TH STREET,

ON PAXTON-AV.,
NEAR 75TH-ST.,

ON MERRILL-AV.,
NEAR 75TH-ST.,

And on about all the other prominent avenues at prices SURE to guarantee a handsome profit to investors who buy quickly.

We can sell a few hundred feet at once in Lots at

Acre Prices.

L

ROAD LOTS 2 AND 3 BLOCKS FROM TERMINUS.

Vincennes-av., bet. 70th and 73d-sts., $50 ft.
Rhodes-av., bet. 70th and 73d-sts., $47.50 ft.
Champlain-av., 71st and 72d-sts., $52 ft.
Vincennes-av., cor. 73d-st., $52 ft.
South Park-av., cor. 71st-st., $62 ft.

JAS. JAY SMITH & CO.,
119 DEARBORN-ST., MAIN FLOOR.

FOR RENT.

Very Light, Large or Small Rooms,

WITH POWER, IN

"LIND BLOCK,"

Randolph and Market-sts.

WRIGHT & TURNER,
167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

TO RENT.

Apartments in the New and Elegant Stone Front, 232 Dearborn-av. Hard wood floors and finish; to be decorated. Steam heat, porcelain bath tubs, gas fixtures, sanitary plumbing, electric appliances, janitor. Prices, $100 to $150.

For particulars apply to OWNER, Room A, Adams Express Building.

TO RENT.

186 & 188 Fifth-av. Store, Basement, and Three Floors above; together or separate.

E. GOODRIDGE & CO.,
130 La Salle-st.

"DAYLIGHT" OFFICES.

A few very choice, light Offices to rent in the new "Northern" Office Building, southwest corner La Salle and Lake-sts. Apply to WALTER H. WILSON, Rooms 207 and 209.

REMOVAL.

WALTER H. WILSON

(Real Estate) has moved to

Rooms 207 & 209 in the Northern Office Building,

S. W. Cor. La Salle and Lake-sts.

FOR RENT.

Building, corner of Quincy and Franklin-sts., size 88x110, six stories and basement; best location in wholesale district; will rent floors separately. Also Lake-st., 3 fine Lofts, size 40x160 feet.

C. FURST, 167 and 169 Lake-st.

You Will Rake IN Dollars

—BY—

BUYING OUR

$75

Downer's Grove Lots.

$10 Down and $5 Per Month.

Every Lot in our Subdivision supplied with water.

Sewers, macadamized streets, sidewalks, and beautiful shade trees.

200 feet above the lake.

48 trains daily. Quick time. 60 ride tickets $4.75.

Free excursion daily at 11:45.

HECKMAN & STRAUBE,
92 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE CORNERS

Near Park Manor.

71st-st., n. w. cor. Rhodes-av., 124x98 ..... $65

Vernon-av., n. e. corner 71st-st., 248x123 ..... $60

67th-st., s. w. cor. Langley-av., 120x125 ..... $80

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

THE "ALLEY" ELEVATED R.R.

BONDS AND STOCK AND CONSTRUCTION CO.'S STOCK DEALT IN BY

P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Bankers (Members N. Y. Stock Exchange),
54 BROAD-ST., NEW YORK.
71 WEST THIRD-ST., CINCINNATI, O.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	April 15.	April 8.
New York	$218,483,978	$106,977,615
Boston	16,615,838	16,944,094
Chicago	12,993,000	18,092,000
Philadelphia	11,297,891	10,891,344
St. Louis	3,475,764	3,252,353
San Francisco	2,810,413	3,312,000
New Orleans	1,583,994	1,767,937

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, at par; Boston, 17@20c discount; St. Louis, 75c premium.

Call money at 5 per cent is now admitted as a possibility at all the banks. The rate for time accommodations is still held up to 6 per cent, however, with but few exceptions. Commercial paper is coming in freely. The record for the month so far has rather exceeded the corresponding period last year. This increase in the supply of commercial paper is something of a surprise to commercial paper dealers. There was not a great amount of renewals this month, and the inference was that the supply of paper would be light. The freedom with which new paper is coming in would indicate that there is not much dependence is to be placed upon the reports of decided slackening in general business which are based on decreased bank clearings. There is hardly an exception either way for the uniform rate of 6 per cent for commercial paper. Both borrowers and lenders seem entirely satisfied with that rate. Sterling rates were weaker for 60-day bills. No further engagements of gold were reported. Sterling quotations were as follows:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Posted	486¼	489¼
Actual	485¼	488
Documentary	484½	487¼

William and Scrugham report New York exchange as strong and active at par. This is a good indication of a movement of money East.

There were new possibilities in the way of dullness revealed by the opening session at the Stock Exchange yesterday. Total sales were only 187 shares. It is a waste of time to comment on the course of such a market. As a matter of fact, there were no changes in quotations that were worth noting, but upon such a dull market the course of quotations is of little significance. In the afternoon there was a shade more of activity because of some trading in West Chicago Street railway issues. Quotations for that stock kept within the range of ¼, and prices showed no tendency to move in either direction. The stock market lacks a leader. It is ready to go up under an active campaign, headed by a strong bull operator, but no broker, banker, or speculator is to-day of there was some one to lead in an assault upon present prices. If left to itself the chances seem to favor an advance when the time for a movement comes, but that time seems slow in coming. The logic of cheap money is extremely potent, however, and we seem to be inevitably moving toward cheap money. If money gets plenty enough and cheap enough the extra conservativeness which now rules affairs will undoubtedly give way in part and the activity which has long been looked for will come. That money is to be cheap and plenty there seems to be little doubt; but there is the same disposition among bankers that there is among operators generally—they are unusually conservative. They seem quite well satisfied to carry unusually large surpluses and are not worrying if their loans are not up to the limit. So long as they do not worry over having a considerable amount of idle capital on hand, rates may be held up beyond a point which the laws of supply and demand would naturally set.

Yesterday's sales were as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

25 Chem Tr & S Bk	100	75 W C S R R Co	122¾
2 Harvey S Car Co	64	10 Chi P & Pro Co	49
25 W S R R Co	12¾	50 C & C C & D Co	81¾

BONDS.

$5000 C C B & M Co 6s	104½
500 Chi B of T 5s	102¾
$1000 U. S. 4½s, reg	101¾
1000 U. S. 4½s, coup	101¾

SALES ON SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

100 S S Car Line—cash	32¼	210 W C S R R Co	122¾
30 W C S R R Co	122¾	100 do b 3	122¾
50 do b 30	122¾	100 do b 3	122¾
100 do s 3	122¾	50 Chi C Ry Co	115
100 do s 30	122¾	25 D Morrison	11¾
100 do b 30	122¾	5 C & C C & D Co	82
100 do s 3	122¾	100 do	81½
100 do b 60	122¾	50 N C St R R Co s 30	172¾
200 do s 3	122¾		

There was a prolonged meeting of the Stock Exchange Governing Committee yesterday. The matter of an auction department for unlisted securities came up, but was acted on. The committee's attention was taken up with a discussion of ethics. The result was a draw. There was neither any action in the direction of disciplining members nor in the election of new members.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 15.—[Special.]—So far the meeting of the Western Traffic Association at Chicago has proved a disappointment to Wall street. The non-attendance and apparent indifference of Jay Gould to the affairs of the association of which he was the prime organizer is a surprise and puzzle to the other roads. Mr. Depew and Cornelius Vanderbilt were so disturbed over the circumstance that they are said to have started for Chicago personally last night to find out the reason for Gould's absence.

The apparent defection of Gould, and the uncertainties as to the final result of the Chicago meeting, had the inauspicious effect of causing Wall street to have a very depressing influence on the market this morning. The grangers and Western roads were the first to be affected, and they were marked down ½ to ¾ within the first hour, and all the Gould stocks were weak in sympathy. The continued selling of Northern Pacific, but for which no one seemed responsible to find a satisfactory reason, resulted in a decline of ¾ in the common and ⅞ in the preferred during the first hour. Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad had